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VOL XXII NO. 39 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

GOVT. TURNS DOWN TERMINAL TAX PROPOSAL

Reply To Bombay Corporation

LEVY WILL IMPEDE FREE FLOW OF TRAFFIC

It is understood that the Government of India have definitely turned down the proposal emanating from Bombay for the levy of a terminal tax on passengers arriving into the city.

It is believed that the Government of India are opposed to any transit duties which impede the free flow of trade or traffic.

The refusal of the Government of India to sanction this type of taxation extends not only to passengers arriving by rail, but also to passengers arriving by sea.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

This decision of the Government of India is particularly interesting in view of the recent discussions on the question of the diversion of cotton trade from Bombay to Kathiawar ports.

Cotton trade circles feel that the continued imposition of the terminal tax in Bombay raises an artificial barrier preventing the gree flow of the normal cotton traffic through the Bombay port.

In this connection, large quantities of cotton are now being handled at Mambra, where by the transference of cotton to Bombay in country carts, the town duty is being evaded.

GALLOWS FOR SOCIALISTS

Summary Courts In Austria Are Swift And Strong

LEADER HANGED

(Special Cable)
VIENNA, Feb. 14

The capture of Floridsdorf has not terminated the battle in northeast Vienna, as the Socialists have taken up the line nearby at Kagran. The boom of the assaulting artillery is audible all over the city.

Karl Munichreiter was carried to the scaffold and hanged within three hours of the sentence.

COLLAPSE OF GENERAL STRIKE

VIENNA, Feb. 14.

It is officially announced that the general strike has completely collapsed everywhere and work is being resumed, including the electricity works and factories generally.

In Vienna tram-cars are running again, the city is resuming normal appearance and many barricades have been removed.

The night was quiet in Vienna, except that the Heimwehr captured the Socialist stronghold in Quellenstrasse, seizing great quantities of fire-arms later.

TROOPS ADVANCING.

The troops have seized the Socialist Headquarters in Floridsdorf and also in North Station after heavy artillery fire, and white flag has been hoisted. The troops and the Heimwehr are advancing on Schlingerhof. Heavy guards of police and the Heimwehr surround the Criminal Court, where ten youthful ringleaders were tried by summary courts, which are functioning throughout the country. Courts in Graz are trying 47 and Steyr is trying 15.

ALL NIGHT FIGHT.

Fighting continued all the night in Linz and it is estimated that 100 Socialists and 30 Government men are dead. Socialists are mustering in the south-west outskirts of the city. Innsbruck is quiet apart from smoke-bombs.

Nazis are studiously abstaining from the fighting. The backbone of the Schutzbund resistance is apparently broken in the provinces, but the position in Wienerneustadt and a few other centres is still not clear.

It is officially denied that the Fifth Regiment has joined the Socialists.—Reuter.

DEMOCRATS RESIGN

VIENNA, Feb 14

It is believed that the reorganisation of the Government is imminent and it is expected that the three Democratic Ministers, Herr Buresch, Herr Koerheer and Herr Schmitz, will resign and will be replaced by men favouring strong measures.

Personal observations, combined with known facts, indicate deaths between 1,000 and 1,500 of which five or 600 are in Vienna alone.—Reeuter.

GALLOWS FOR SOCIALISTS

(Special Cable)
VIENNA, Feb. 14.

The first Schustzbundler to be sentenced to death by hanging for participation in the revolt was Karl Munichreiter who was brought into the court severely wounded. It is expected that many Schutzbundlers would be sentenced to death in the next few days.

WOMEN & CHILDREN WARNED

Troops are still engaged in the extirpation of snipers in Maidling District. Women and children were allowed to leave before the troops attacked. After heavy bombardment the troops captured the huge tenement block called Schlingerhof in Floridsdorf District, the mountain artillery blowing large holes in the building, wiping out entire flats. The building is now blazing, no attempt being made to extinguish the flames as it is in the midst of the firing zone.

Some women assisted the Schutzbundlers by cleaning rifles and supplying ammunition.

ORDER RESTORED.

It is officially stated that order has been restored in Linz, Bruck, Steyr and Wienerneustadt. The police have occupied the Workers bank in Vienna. Large numbers of volunteers are joining the Heimwehr. Sixty-four bodies are now in the Vienna hospitals, of which 16 are police, 8 Socialists and 40 Heimwehrmen.

Run started on the Central Savings Bank. Police with fixed bayonets are restraining the crowds who fear that their savings have disappeared because the Socialists' rule has been broken. Fighting has broken out in certain districts in Vienna. Troops shelled and set fire to the large tenement block in Floridsdorf, which was captured by the troops.

Socialists are surrendering 'en masse' and are being detained in warehouses because there is not sufficient police escort for them.

Thanks For Your Lakh; But Bihar Needs More

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO OUR READERS

"BIHAR OFFERS ITS HEARTFUL THANKS TO THE READERS OF THE "CHRONICLE", "SENTINEL" AND "SAMACHAR" FOR THEIR GENEROUS DONATION OF ONE LAC RECEIVED BY US SO FAR.

The damage and devastation, however, are so vast and extensive that hundreds of lacs are needed only for temporary relief.

IT MEANS CRORES

The rehabilitation of the province requires crores. The problem of restoring lacs of people to their normal occupations offers insurmountable difficulties.

A widespread famine is feared in the affected areas due to land becoming unfit for cultivation, till it is reclaimed which, in many places, seems doubtful. All this will give you an idea of the task facing us.

DO NOT RELAX EFFORTS

Your generosity has heartened us but, in view of the immensity of our task, we appeal to you again not to relax your efforts to do the utmost that you can for your unfortunate countrymen of Bihar. (The above telegram was sent to us by Babu Rajendra Prasad).

Select Committee's Report On Princes' Bill

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Sir Harry Haig presented the report of the Select Committee on the States Protection Bill.

The report runs:—

"Clauses 2 and 3:—

We are of opinion that the object aimed at by Clause 3 can more suitably be attained by the creation of a separate offence in this Bill than by the amendment of the Indian Penal Code. This decision renders Clause 2 unnecessary. We have also provided for the offence now created a penalty somewhat less severe than that imposed by section 121-A of the I. P. C. for a cognate offence, when committed in relation to a Government in British India.

"Clause 4 (re-numbered Clause 3):—

We have met certain criticisms levelled against the provisions of this Clause by inserting an explanation for saving from the mischief of the new Clause (J) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, statements of fact made without evil intention. We have also introduced a slight adjustment of Section 23" etc.

"We have also introduced a slight adjustment of section 23 of that Act to meet the circumstances which might arise from the exercise of the powers under the Act by the Governor-General-in-Council at the headquarters of the Central Government in respect of a press situated in the province.

"Clause 5 (re-numbered clause 4):—

We have substituted for the words "movement for promotion of assemblies", the more explicit expression "attempts are being made to promote assemblies" and have replaced the rather vague expression "cause interference with administration" by the more definite expression "cause obstruction to administration". We have also confined the exercise of powers under the clause in presidency towns to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

"Clause 6 (re-numbered as Clause 5):—

"We have amended this clause in consonance with the decisions reached on clause five and have inserted qualifying words contained in section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"Clause 7 (re-numbered clause 6):—

We have inserted the word "wilfully" to meet certain criticisms received when the Bill was circulated."

The report is signed subject to a minute of dissent by Sir Abdur Rahim and Messrs. Jagannath Agarwal, K. C. Neogy and B. L. Patil.—A. P.

REICH REFORM SEQUEL

(Special Cable)
BERLIN, Feb. 14

As a sequel to the Reich Reform Bill, the Government have decreed the abolition of the Reichsrat or the Federal Council, whose task was to represent the States in law-making and the administration of the Reich. The Reichsrat is now considered redundant.

On Wednesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,25,800

DAILY TREMORS IN GAYA

GAYA, Feb. 14.
Slight tremors are being felt here almost every day, the latest being at about 9-30 a.m.—(United Press.)

FRESH TREMORS IN NEPAL

RAXAUL, Feb. 13.

Fresh tremors were felt in Nepal on February 8 and 11. The people are still panic-stricken, some of whom having left the town as measures of safety.

The town of Kirtipur is still reported to be under water. The Prime Minister is taking every measure to render adequate help to the sufferers.

It is stated that several thieves have been shot on a charge of stealing property of those now living in tents.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal left for Delhi on February 10.—A.P.

CZECH GOVT. RESIGNS

PRAGUE, Feb. 14.

The Czechoslovakian Government has resigned following disagreement over the devaluation of currency, but has been reconstituted with M. Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as previously, but with the former Minister of Commerce excluded.—Reuter.

BOURSE SUSPENDS ALL BUSINESS

PRAGUE, Feb. 14.

The Bourse authorities have suspended all foreign exchange business indefinitely.—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET ICE-BREAKER CRASHES

(Special Cable)
MOSCOW, Feb 14

The Soviet icebreaker on exploratory expedition to the Pacific was crushed and sank northeast of Siberia. One man was drowned, but the remainder of the crew managed to scramble into the icefield with few belongings before the vessel disappeared.

MATCH POSTPONED

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Feb 13

The match between the London Highfield and Batley under the Rugby Northern Union rules is postponed owing to fog.

Release Jawahar And Help Bihar

M.L.A.'s Appeal To Government In Bihar Debate

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

At one time no less than 17 members of the Assembly were asleep on the comfortable green benches, and the honour was evenly shared, as these members belong to almost every group. And the front benchers and the back benchers too shared the privilege in due balance.

It may be that the growing warmth of weather lulled them to sleep; it may be that the Behar resolution which was on debate when this census was taken was so non-controversial that each one of these members thought he could relax his vigilence.

The debate to-day was quite useful. Mr. S. C. Mitra withdrew his resolution for equalising the import and excise duty on kerosene. Sir George Schuster took shelter behind the plea that he could not discuss such matters on the eve of the budget, but Mr. Mitra did not lose the opportunity to drive home to Government that they were a mere Post Office, carrying out the orders of Secretary of State in the interest of the British people.

The ballot had given Captain Sher Muhamed the chance to move a resolution asking Government to give a loan either free of interest or at low interest to the Behar Government for reconstruction purpose. He, however, yielded to Mr. Gupteshwar Singh, Member from Behar, who wished to get the credit for having the resolution passed.

Of all the speeches made, perhaps, the most original point made was by Mr N. M. Joshi who pleaded that town planning on sanitary lines should be enforced and model towns should be built.

Rai Bahadur Patil gave the Government an uncomfortable time by criticising them for snatching from the Behar people their best friend, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru he wanted the Pandit to be released, as "an act of imagination."

Sir George Schuster tried to be cold and calculating, distinguishing between what Government can do and what private charity must do. But he announced that his measures (which as I forecast, he would announce in his budget speech) have the approval of the Behar Government. The house, however, endorsed his appeal to contractors and private businessmen not to profiteer out of the reconstruction of Behar.

By a coincidence an aeroplane hovered over the Council House just when Sir George Schuster was mentioning the fact that Sir Alan Parsons had flown to Behar and the noise of the aeroplane did more to wake up the sleeping members than the harrowing details of calamity.

However, Mr. B. Das had the satisfaction of learning to-day from the Government that his short notice question had made them extend money order concession to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund and to that of the Calcutta Mayor's Fund.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

When the Assembly met to-day, the first question was asked by Mr. S. C. Mitra regarding members absent from the meetings held in the Autumn session of 1932, and all sessions in 1933.

The reply was that Mr. T. Rangachariar was absent during all sessions in 1933, and the Autumn session held in Simla in 1932. Those absent during the budget, autumn and special sessions of 1933 were Mr. T. Rangachariar, Mr. Mahendranath Shah Deo and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah. Members absent during both the special sessions at Delhi and the autumn session at Simla of 1933 were Messrs. Narsimha Rao, Rangachariar, Rajanbaksh, Mahindranath Shah Deo, Sir Hari Singh Gour, and Mr. Kyaw Mynt.

Members absent during the special session of November-December, 1933 were Mr. Narsimha Rao, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Rajaram Pandian, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Mr. C. C. Biswas, Mr. N. S. Dudhoria, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Rajan Baksh, Mr. Sushil Roy, Mr. Mahendranath, Mr. Hari Singh Gour, Mr. J. K. Mitra and Mr. Kyaw Myint.—A. P.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked a supplementary question as to whether section 93 of the Government of India Act was applied to any case.

Sir B. L. Mitter wanted notice to answer the question.

Dr. Zia Ud Din inquired whether members present in Delhi but not attending the session were included in the list.

Sir B. L. Mitter: No.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: Are the Government aware that in the case of official members, not a single day was allowed to pass when they were absent?

Sir B. Mitter: Certainly, we fill vacancies almost immediately. (Laughter).

NOT BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Are the Government aware that it is the business of the constituencies to see that their representatives are present in the House and not the business of the Government? (Hear, hear.)

Sir B. L. Mitter: Certainly.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: Under the Act can a constituency take steps to get the absentee member replaced.

Sir B. L. Mitter: No express provision is necessary. It is well-known in public life that if a constituency is dissatisfied, it has got the means of forcing a member to resign.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: Not till the next election.

The President: I suggest that in such cases, though a constituency has not got the direct power to enforce its will, at least an experiment might be tried of representatives from a constituency of an absentee member making representations to the Governor-General asking him to exercise his power under that section of the Act.

Mr. Thampan: Have the Government received any representation from any constituency regarding the conduct of absentee members?

Sir B. L. Mitter: Never.

ABSENCE FACILITATES.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Are the Government aware that the continued absence of non-official members facilitates transaction of official business. (Laughter. No answer was given).

Sardar Santsingh: Is it a fact that Mr. S. C. Mitra was debarred under this rule?

Mr. S. C Mitra informed the House that when he was a member of the Bengal Council, the Local Government without getting

(Continued on page 8)

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an Educated and cultured girl for a Vaishya batchelor of U. P., engineer with foreign technical experience independent means of income. No sub-caste on provincial restrictions. Correspond with full particulars to Box No. 1944, The "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for the newly established State Bank of Junagadh State, Head Accountant and Clerks with Banking experience. Applications, stating qualifications and salary expected to be sent, with references attached, to Box No. 7958 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for overseas an experienced Driver who can run 80 B. H. P. Ruston Type Crude Oil Engines and Electric Dynamo. Apply sharp with testimonials. Box No. 1594 "Bombay Chronicle.

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Three Sunbeam cars lately used by H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes; 1928 models—(a) Six cylinder seven seater Landaulette 25 H.P., (b) Six cylinder seven seater Landaulette 20 H.P. and (c) Six cylinder touring model 20 H.P. Apply to the Executive Engineer Presidency, P.W.D. Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. (7948).

44. MEDICAL.

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Lucky "Sunkh" right side 15 inches long, sounds "Aoum." (Giving all kinds of happiness) No. 1966, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1934, at 3 P.M. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st Dec. 1933.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th February to SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1934, both days inclusive.

W.H. WHITTINGTON,
Ag: Manager.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1934. 7874.

NOTICE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy Number 171083 on the life of Tulsi Bapubhai Shah, a Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one calendar month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, dated 1|2|1934. 7961.

THE KOLHAPUR SUGAR MILLS, LTD.

THE KOLHAPUR SUGAR MILLS have commenced working and "Poorna Swadeshi Sugar" as good as Javas is produced in our Mills. Samples of Sugar can be seen and a few available Shares can be had at the Office of Messrs: A. B. Pandit, Share Broker, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Shares will not be available after 28-2-34.

SHIRGAOKAR BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

Kolhapur, 14-2-34. 7964.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOOLJI SHAMJI and RANCHORDAS SHAMJI have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort, at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kandewady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East side thereof by the house of Antoba Babaji, on or towards the West by the house of A. F. Foncica, on or towards the North by the house of Engineer Dias and on or towards the South by the public passage called Kandewady Lane and which said piece of ground, contains by admeasurement eighty-five square yards be the same little more or less and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 144, Old Survey No. 555 and New survey No. 7739 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7 and now by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 884, Street No. 10-12-14 Cadastral survey No. 113 Girgaum Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Kandewady Lane, outside the Fort, in the Oart called Nikadavri in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 137, Old survey No. 554, New Survey No. 7740, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 862 and Street No. 3 Cadastral Survey No. 113, Girgaum Division and bounded, on or towards the east by the property of Vinayak Dadoba, on or towards the West by the passage and house of Pees Ferreira on or towards the North by the vacant ground belonging to the Catholic Church on or towards the South by the house of the said Gangabai widow. And both the first and secondly described properties are at present assessed under D Ward Nos. 884 and 862 and Street No. 11K, Nikdavri Oart.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1934.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7963

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHORDAS NARSI, of Vile-Parle has agreed to sell to my client free from incumbrances all the piece of land admeasuring 1127 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Final Plot Number 72-A of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, possession, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Nivas" Building at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 14th day of February 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

7965

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMRAO VASANTRAO AGASKAR, SHARAT CHANDRA SHAMRAO AGASKAR and LALMOHAN RAMRAO VASANTRAO AGASKAR for himself and on behalf of his minor brother Brijmohan as the "Karta" or manager of the Joint family consisting of himself. The said Brijmohan and their mother Sonabai have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Naviwadi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, described as containing by admeasurement 636 square yards or thereabout in former title deeds but found on recent measurement during the Cadastral City Survey to contain 666 square yards or thereabout together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Naviwadi Lane, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Rao Bahadur Janardhan Vasudevji and now of Jadavji Jethabhai and partly by the property lately belonging to the late Govindrao Ramshanker, on or towards the North by the property of Saraswatibai wife of Vasudev Atmaram and on or towards the South by the property lately belonging to Vinayak Shamrao and afterwards to Damodhar Ramchandar, which premises are registered in the Books of Collector under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. 658, Old Survey No. 385, New Survey No. 285 and Cadastral Survey No. 1910 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Ward Nos. 4896 and 4898 Street Nos. 36, 38, 40 and (1) and now under Ward Nos. 4896 and 4898 and Street No. 12, and which premises are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

DAYALJI AND DIPCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7960.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay Quotations and expectation (Derna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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TO-DAY AT 3-30 & 10 P.M. ONLY

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CYRIL MACLAGLEN
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Special Concession to Schools and Colleges.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P.M.
H.O.H. APPEAL FUND CHARITY SHOW

Under the kind patronage and distinguished presence of
Her Excellency Lady BRABOURNE

Special Selected Picture

"CITY OF SONG"

with

JAN KIEPURA

The world famous tenor
Bringing His Way To Your Heart

Rates of Admission:—
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NEXT SATURDAY
Popular Revival of one of the Most popular musical comedies of all times!

"SUNNY SIDE UP"

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.
†Ginyo Maru	6613	24 Feb	10 Mar
Heinan Maru	4304	8 Mar	20 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	29 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.
Hikwwa Maru	11600	24 Mar.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Tofuku Maru	2nd Feb.	15th Feb.
Havana ,,	9th ,,	22nd ,,
Keiluku ,,	22nd ,,	25th ,,
Yoneyama ,,	19th ,,	11th Mar
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	8th ,,
Shunko ,,	11th Mar.	22nd ,,
Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th Apr.

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B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Flight Of Sugar Candy Industry From City

Refund Of Town Duty Alone Will Save Municipal Finances

BUSINESS APPEAL TO CITY FATHERS

Presiding at the general meeting of the Sugar Candy Association of Bombay held on Monday, Mr. Haji Usman Haji Alimahomed said:—

After we met last August, the Government of India, levied a specific additional Import Duty of Rs. 1|7 per cwt. on all foreign sugarcandy under the New Tariff Bill, which has saved our cottage industry from utter destruction. It has not yet materially checked the overflow of foreign goods in India. Moreover, the advantage of Re. 1 per bag on sugarcandy which the outside dealers get over the Homemade article in the refund of Town Duty, very much hinders the progress of our domestic Industry.

With regard to the question of refund of Town Duty, let me apologise for stating that our Municipality is lacking very materially in sympathy towards maintenance and encouragement of local Industries. Unfortunately, the Authorities are more concerned with nullifying any attempt towards reduction of any Municipal revenue rather than granting any genuine relief to sinking Indian Industries. In this anxiety, they adopt measures which on the contrary induce merchants to devise counter methods in order to avoid payments of Town Duty. The case of cotton is fresh in our minds. The Authorities believe, rightly or wrongly, that the Government of India having granted us some relief against foreign dumping due to depreciated yen, we should rest content and not move the Municipality to rectify its past unjust and untenable claim to charge Town Duty on our products when sold and despatched outside Bombay.

Let me take this opportunity of warning our City Fathers, that the prosperity of Bombay, as the foremost centre of commerce will be gradually diminished by the diversion of trade to other places and the fortune of Bombay will be greatly affected on account of reduction in volume of business in Bombay, if the Municipality persists in not granting any relief to its Citizens, interested in conducting various businesses in Bombay.

FLIGHT OF INDUSTRY.

Our claim for refund of Town Duty stands altogether on a different footing and absolutely bears no relation to our claim for protection against dumping of foreign sugarcandy. In the case of our sugarcandy Factories, it is significant to point out, that out of a hundred fully equipped factories which were at one time operating in the City of Bombay, only eight factories were working in the last year. During the current year, half of them have been dismantled and instead, a few of them have been started at Bellapure, Malbar Coasts and other places, with the result that the goods manufactured at these factories are brought and sold in Bombay to be despatched to various parts of the Country with a profit of at least Rupee one per bag over our local goods.

Don't you think it is a fair margin of profits which enables the invaders of our trade to oust our products from the various Indian Markets where for years our products have enjoyed a complete monopoly. I therefore feel, that the Municipality has not as yet realised the net loss which it will suffer if once our factories are removed to the Suburbs. Had it been otherwise, I for one fail to understand, why the Corporation is sleeping over this burning question since past fourteen months. The Municipality, ere they decide to take any steps to improve our position, will one day find that our factories are lost to them for ever as revenue producing factor. I should therefore urge for immediate relief and prompt action in this matter.

JUST DEMAND.

We have asked the Bombay Municipality to apply immediately to the Local Government to amend a defect in the Town Duty Act so as to meet our just and legitimate demand for refund of Town Duty, but so far without any result. I am very much pained to say, that although nearly fourteen months have elapsed the Municipality have not moved this question with the Local Government. The matter is reported to be still receiving their attention at a time when our ancient cottage Industry is tottering under unfair competition. I am afriad under these circumstances we have to wait in deputation on the Government member in charge of this subject.

We have however convinced the Municipal Authorities that when our factories are shifted to the Suburbs, the Municipality will loose a good deal in revenue.

Last month, it was reported that the sugarcandy manufactured at Bellapure was brought and offered for sale in Bombay and Local Merchants willingly purchased and despatched the same outside Bombay thereby gaining Rupee ont per bag in the refund of Town Duty on their goods by means of which they were able to sell their goods cheaper than our products in those markets where our factory made stuff had enjoyed an absolute monopoly for years.

To enumerate, in the first instance, the Municipality will suffer a huge deficit in the Town Duty on foreign sugar imported in Bombay for our manufacturing purpose; in the same way, it will lose Town Duty on coke, gunnies, and other similar articles that we have been purchasing for the same purpose. Secondly, all the premises occupied by our factories, will remain vacant, the proprietors whereof, as you know, are the Bombay Improvement Trust. Similarly, the godowns and the rooms occupied by our labourers will be vacant and the Municipality will indirectly suffer in taxes thereon. Both male and female labour will be unemployed and workmen will be thrown on the Streets in these days of worldwide trade depression. Trade will be handicapped and there will be hardship on all classes namely, Brokers, Muccadams, Lorrywallas, Cartmen, Landlords and others who are dependent on our Industry. There will be fewer vehicles engaged in Transport. Thirdly, the Sister Industries namely the Sweetmeat Industry, Peppermint Industry, Softsugar Makers, Revdiwalas, Pedawalas and Halvai shopmen will either loose their trade or will be greatly disturbed in their location. It is, indeed, very difficult to estimate the actual loss in rupees annas and pies but suffice it to say, for our present purpose, that the total annual loss to the Municipality will exceed Rupees Lacs which they badly need at present.

TIP TO CITY FATHERS.

We are told that the Municipality will help us if we satisfy the Authorities that by getting refund of Town Duty we shall be able to stand on our own legs. This is no doubt true in certain respects. With the additional specific import duty of Rupee One and annas seven per Cwt. and further 8 annas per Cwt. being refund of Town Duty, I can assure our City Fathers that many factories will come into existence and the Municipality will ultimately gain by generously treating our application.

While accepting justice of our claim for refund of Town Duty on Sugarcandy, the Municipality still hesitate in granting any relief on burosugar, a bye-product of our factory on the ground that it will not be possible for the Town Duty Officer to ascertain exactly whether a particular lot of burosugar, has been in fact manufactured at our factories or elsewhere and whether the same stuff has been purchased from the bazar and smuggled for the purpose of claiming a refund thereon by dishonest means. The Municipality, I think, will be quite justified in apprehending such a fear against unscrupulous merchants. These are matters of details which can be adjusted after the principle of granting refund is once settled amicably between us and the Municipality.

Allahabad.—The police searched four places in the city to-day and from one of them they are reported to have seized some papers relating to the Kisan Association. No arrests have been made.—A.P.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY:

Hindu:—Fagan Shud 2, 1990.

Muslim:—Shavval 30, 1352.

Parsi:—Shehrevar 12, 1303.

Sunrise:—7h. 7m.

Sunset:—6h. 39m.

Hightide:—0.43; 12.55.

Lowtide:—6.55; 18.56.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.

REQUEST TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Bhukamp Sankat Nivarana Committee (Dadar) requests the volunteers who have taken Ticket-Books for the collection of funds to return them on or before the 18th of this month to the Treasurers, Messrs. G.B. Joshi and Co.

LECTURE ON "SOYA BEAN."

Dr. H.V. Tilak, Secretary, Baby Health Week Association will deliver a lecture accompanied by the lantern slides on "Soya Bean" its uses and its food value, at the Cherry Dance Theatre, Japanese Village, H.O.H. Fete, to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m.

The REGAL

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin.
12 Noon—Indian music.
12-30 p.m. European music.
1 p.m. Market opening rates and close down.
5-30 p.m. Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Moments Musical by Richard Meredith.
6-45 p.m. Tschaikowsky programme. (H.M.V. records).
8 p.m. Market prices. (Interval).
8-45 p.m. News, weather and cotton rates.
9-20 p.m.—Recitation of Quasidas and Munajats followed by Professor Narayanrao Vyas with Majid Khan in classical and light Indian music.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Footlight Parade" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana or Temple Bells." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Prizefighter and the Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 pm
CAPITOL—"Karma" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Vagabond King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Thru A Keyhole" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West End—"Veer Babruvahan" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm
ROXY—"Just Smith" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Merchant of Arabia" Daily at 5, 8-15, and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Hit the Deck" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Veerangna Panna" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Veena- Veli" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm,

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall by Prof. Hiralal Lallubhai Kaji on "Rural Reconstruction in India."

TALK ON VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's Hall, at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. F.R. Bhathena, B.Com. will give a friendly talk on "The Value of Commercial Education."

NAGARS' MEETING AT HIRA BAUG.

A public meeting of Visnagara Nagars will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. at Hira Bag (C.P. Tank), to wish 'bon voyage' to Dr. Ramkrishan Balkrishan, M.B., B.S., who is proceeding to England for further studies. Mr. Harjivandas Kalidas Mehta will preside.

RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The second lecture of the Sangit Raga Prasar Mala of Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya will be delivered by Master Ashok Dandekar, on the two Ragas, viz: 'Tilak Kamod' and 'Desh' at the Gayan Hall of the Vidyalaya (opp. Ambewadi, Girgaum) to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Under the auspices of the Council of Action for the Unemployed Demonstration, a public meeting will be held on Friday, the 15th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, near the mill under the presidentship of Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas to demand "Work or Subsistence Allowance for the Unemployed." Messrs. Kondvikar, Karnik, Khandalkar, Nimkar and Madan Shetty will address the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Tojuku Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 15th inst.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 16th inst. instead of on Thursday, as previously notified.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Kenya" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PUNJABIS CHARGED

Alleged Robbery With Hurt And Abetment

At the resumed hearing of the Kennedy Bridge Case on Wednesday morning before Mr. I.N. Mehta, charges of wrongful confinement, robbery with hurt and abetment were framed against two Punjabis, Brijlal Gopaldas and Sohanlal Pushnakray.

The prosecution alleged that on December 30 last, the two accused engaged the residence of the complainant, one Avenibai Nagappa, a Hindu woman, residing opposite the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Back Road, and after inducing the lady to drink a bottle of soda, alleged to have been drugged with chloro-hydrate, proceeded to gag and bind her with her own sari, after which, they are alleged to have robbed her of three pairs of gold bangles and a gold case worth in all Rs. 500.

PROSECUTION ALLEGATIONS

It was further alleged by the prosecution that in a search of accused Brijlal's room the ornaments, a bottle of chloral hydrate and some other articles were also found and taken charge of by police. The remnants of the soda bottle is alleged to contain traces of the drug.

The Magistrate, however, relying on the report of the Chemical Analyser attached to the J.J. Hospital, where the complainant was treated for injuries, did not frame any charge relating to the use of a dangerous drug, but framed the other charges.

STOMACH CONTENTS

In this connection, the Analyser's report mentioned that the pumped contents of complainant's stomach showed no traces of the drug. Though the remains of the half-drunk soda contained traces, still, as no definite opinion had been vouchsafed as to whether cloral hydrate could be easily assimilated in the system the charge against accused regarding the use of the drug was not framed.

The case has been posted for hearing on the 21st instant.

SALE OF ADULTERATED GHEE

During the week-ended 10th inst., the following persons who were prosecuted for selling adulterated ghee and butter were convicted and fined by the Magistrates:—

(1) Mr. Raoji Dharsi, No. 52 BB. Parel Road was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 7-2-1934 by the 4th Presidency Magistrate (for selling adulterated ghee);

(2) Mr. John Gabriel Rego, Nos. 202-204 Cavel Street was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 7-2-1934 by the 4t Presidency Magistrate (for selling adulterated butter);

(3) Mr. Shah Gangji Karamsi, No. 95 Kika Street was convicted and fined Rs. 60 on 7-2-1934 by the 4th Presidency Magistrate (for selling adulterated ghee).

KRISHNA CINEMA

Sunday's Charity Show

The proprietors of the Krishna Cinema have decided to give a special show of their film "Jatti Nishani" on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 9-30 a.m. Half the income will be given to Hindu Sangathan Orphanage Seva Sangha of Delhi and the other half to the Earthquake Relief Fund of the "Bombay Chronicle."

KESERBAI'S CONCERT

In Aid Of H. O. H.

Bai Keserbai, the well-known Hindu musician of Bombay, will give a concert of classical Indian music at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday (17th inst.), in Aid of the Switzerland Section of the H. O. H. Fete. Bai Keserbai is the pupil of the well-known musician Alladiakhan. She never appears in public. This is an excellent opportunity for lovers of real Indian music. As all the income is to be given away for the H. O. H. the organisers hope the public of Bombay will not miss this opportunity of hearing first class music.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY MEETING.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Society's Rooms (Bombay Branch) today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. when Prof. C. Taeuber will deliver a lecture on "Development of Mankind and Role of India."

ANDHRA LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

The first session of the first Non-Provincial Andhra Libraries' Conference (Kalyan) will be held in Kalyan City on Sunday, the 1st April, 1934. It was decided at the meeting of the Reception Committee held on the 10th inst. that Dr. Chilukuri Narayanarao Garu, M.A., L.T., Ph.D., Professor of Anantpur be elected to preside over the sessions to which he has consented. Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurti Garu, M.A. of Bombay is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS ... IN 25 YEARS

Rabindranath Tagore Congratulates Hindustan Co-Op. Insurance Society On Its Celebrating Silver Jubilee

(From A Correspondent).

Under the presidentship of Poet Rabindranath Tagore, the "Silver Jubilee" of the Hindusthan Co-Operative Insurance Society, was celebrated this evening at the Town Hall.

After Mr. Suren Tagore gave the history of the development of the Company from a small beginning, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Manager, read messages from distinguished personages from all over India, including the Governor of Bengal, conveying greetings and congratulations.

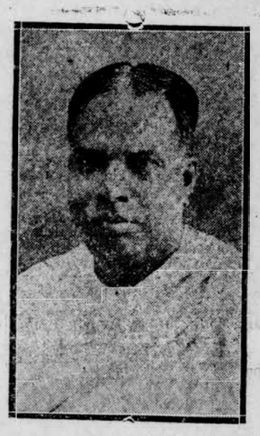
Mr. Sarkar then welcomed the guests.

After Lord Sinha, Sir P.C. Roy, Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta and others addressed the gathering, the Poet offered his sincerest congratulations and said, it seemed to him that "Hindusthan" initiated, organised and administered by the Bengalis, had crowded progress of century into its first 25 years, and he was proud of that achievement.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker in the course of his speech said:—

The occasion marks a milestone on the Society's road to progress, and it might be said that in the development of life insurance in India the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society has played a great and noble part, since its inception in 1907.

As an instance of Bengali enterprise, striving, as a new-comer against large and old-established competitors, to build up the large and secure concern we have to-



MR. NALINI RANJAN SIRKAR. Manager, Hindusthan Co-op. Insurance Society.

day, the task of proving our people's worth in the sphere of business and of maintaining their prestige devolved on us; we feel, therefore, that something is due from us to the people whose hopes centred in the Society. We feel they are as interested to listen to as we are to tell of our stewardship, during the last 25 years. We have always regarded ourselves as the trustees of the people with a special responsibility, the reason for which attitude will be found in our later remarks.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

Before the advent of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society there were already a few Indian life insurance companies. If it was not, therefore, a pioneer Indian institution of the kind, it was certainly among the pioneers, and like all pioneers it had to fight an uphill battle against the heavy odds of old-established foreign companies. Indian insurance on a large scale was, however, unknown before this time, and its scope was more or less confined to the upper and educated classes, but the Hindusthan Co-operative set itself to the task of popularising insurance among the people more widely and the credit of making Indians insurance-minded is not a little due to the skilful, persistent and widespread propaganda of this Society.

I need hardly add that the interests of policyholders have always been the primary concern of the Society. Prompt and courteous service and a scrupulous solicitude for the safety and productivity of the funds entrusted with us by policyholders have been our guiding principles. This is well evidenced by the great popularity of the Society.

A special feature of the Hindusthan Co-operative is the policy adopted in the investment of its funds. From my previous remarks it will have been gathered that the guiding motive in the formation of the Society was to contribute towards economic well-being of the country and its development. This intention has largely influenced the formulation of our investment policy and we made a striking departure from the orthodox policy of investment in gilt-edged securities only such as was followed by most of the earlier-established companies.

TRAINING YOUNG MEN.

Continuing, Mr. Sircar proceeded:—

It has been our conscious purpose to train young men in business methods and organisation, so that they may be fit to fill not merely subordinate posts but positions of real responsibility in large business, calling for judgment, initiative energy, foresight, tact, decision and organizing ability. We do not believe that such opportunities could have been provided to our people to the same extent except by a company which was Indian not only in management and working but also in inspiration and intention.

HIGH IDEALS OF SOCIETY.

The administration of this Society is deeply conscious not only of the high ideals placed before them, but also of the heavy responsibilities devolving on them. The money they receive from a policyholder comes from his hard earned savings, representing perhaps many sacrifices, for which he expects to be relieved of anxiety in his old age or of anxiety for his near and dear ones in the event of his death. The policy he holds is a charter of this assurance and it is a sacred trust laid upon the administration, whose every action must be considered from the point of view of maintaining with the policyholder.

As my remarks draw to a close I must apologise for their length. I think it can truly be said that the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society has amply fulfilled the hopes of its sponsors and the expectations of our people. The Hindusthan Co-operative is not an organisation unto itself but belongs very much to the people whose institution and servant it is. It is in every way a co-operative and national venture, of special pride to the people of Bengal. We think, we have deserved well of the people, and with their continued confidence and support, of which we have an earnest in our ever-expanding business, what height is there to which the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society may not aspire to climb?

DR. TAGORE'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the course of his presidential address said:—

The most precious wealth that man has attained is the consciousness of his fundamental unity, which is more and more impelling the human world to work together for the service of every individual born in it. This consciousness which is gradually gaining ground in our economic life, because it represents the highest truth of man, is the only means that can lead to the true wealth of the people, the wealth born of the fruitful meeting of individual wills. The huge megatherium of capitalism with its stupendous tail of bought-up workers will naturally become extinct when individual men came to realise that their real well-being can be achieved, not through an exaggeration of their own exclusive wealth, but by the associated endeavour of their individualities based upon mutual trust and help. It was a realisation of this fundamental truth, as it seemed to me, that impelled the promoters of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society to make this daring experiment for which the country was then hardly prepared to venture out into open road in the face of all risks, determined to acquire and learn through their own experiences, rather than succumb to the timid counsels of worldly-wise critics who believe it to be an advantage for a child to be spared the troubles and dangers of growing, and think it is a sign of prudent respectability to be content with a monotonously easy success depending on some hoarded patrimony of tradition. And it was, I repeat, because I had felt in my heart the truth they sought to reduce to practice throughout our country, that I was impelled to give these venturesome spirits my blessings, and bid them God-speed.

PAYING FOR TEMERITY.

The Hindusthan Society had to pay for its temerity, as every child of promise has to do, by having to face all kinds of trials and tribulations in the first stages of its career, but the seed planted by its originators proved sound at the core, and succeeded in weathering every storm that beat on it in the course of its chequered career. Its progress, though not unhampered, was steady, and it did not hesitate to adapt and re-adapt its constitution to its changing environment as mistakes had to be corrected or new needs arose, till at length, as it rejoices my heart to find to-day, it has matured into a sturdy growth of immense future promise. It is not for me to enlarge on the many-sided present-day activities of the Society which judging from its largely expanding business, must now be a matter of common knowledge to our countrymen,—how it has provided a competence for innumerable individuals, helped industries and institutions of public benefit to flourish, given profitable and honourable employment to hundreds and thousands of workers, and generally assisted in creating and conserving wealth for our country and countrymen. Wherever I have travelled in India—whether in Bombay or Delhi, Lahore or Madras, Ceylon or Rangoon,—I have been agreeably impressed to find evidences of the popular appreciation of its different beneficial activities. In a word, it seems to me to-day that this Institution, initiated, organised and administered by Bengalis has crowded the progress of a century into its first 25 years, and it goes without saying that I feel proud of this achievement. But at the same time, I must frankly admit that I am not competent enough to weigh or appreciate its results in detail. I am here to-day to congratulate,—not to criticise. I must confess that while my poet's vision may have found proper scope at the inception, in welcoming and heartening a high spirited undertaking, it seems somewhat out of place in the present gathering of business experts.

Concluding the Poet said:—

"It is my earnest appeal to the present administrators not to allow themselves to be lured by the glamour of success to desert the great ideal with which the institution was inspired at the start, the ideal of bringing equitable relations and mutual helpfulness, peace and harmony, into the process of wealth production: to ignore the ideal would be to cut at the root of the success. And I would finally ask them to remember that in taking the sacred name of Co-operations this Society and all connected with it have incurred a responsibility to all humanity, not alone to the people of Bengal or even of India."

Maharani's Missing Wrist Watch Traced In A Marwari Pawn-Broker's Shop

The story of how a gold wrist-watch presented at a wedding, and belonging to the Maharani of Narasingar was found missing along with other ornaments from the Maharani's box was related by Shivdhan Chitarji, a Chaprasi in the Maharani's service, before Mr. I N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, when Mohamed Rafeek, accused, was placed on trial at the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday.

The facts of the case are that on 13th March 1932, while the Maharani's suite were staying at the Somerset House, Warden Road, the Maharani's cash-box was found broken open and lying in the compound and wrist-watch and some ornaments removed.

The wrist-watch was, subsequently traced as having been pawned at a Marwari shop and it was alleged that the suspect had pawned it. The police having recovered the watch and some clothes missing along with the former article, produced them at the hearing of the case.

ARTICLES IDENTIFIED

The chaprasi and Girvat Singh Kamdar in the service of the Maharani gave evidence along with others at the hearing of the case on Wednesday and identified the articles.

Sohanmal Ramchod, the Marwadi shop-keeper in his examination, said that the accused had a pan shop near Two Tanks and later on had a cycle shop. Witness said that accused pawned the watch under the name. Mohamed Ismail.

In his cross-examination by the Defence Counsel, witness admitted that he had dealings with Mohamed Bhurek Khan. Eight years back as per his account books in which the name of Bhurekhan had been mentioned but that he discontinued the same long since.

The Defence Counsel suggested that the watch had been pawned by Mohamed Bhurekhan and not by Mohamed Ismail as shown by the entry in the book, and that as Sohanlal knew he had dealings with Burekhan some years back the name, Ismail was substituted for Bhurekhan, thus implicating the accused as the man who pawned the watch.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT

Mohamed Rafeek in a statement said that Mohamed Bhurekhan came to his shop with the watch and asked for Rs. 30 on it, but that he refused, and that Bhurekhan, after pawning the watch with Sohanlal, came back to him and threatened him with blackmail on the strength of Sohanlal's register.

He also denied that he had dealings with Sohanlal under the name, Mohamed Ismail, but admitted having had dealings under his own name Mohamed Rafeek some years back.

Burekhan, and Mohamed Mastak wereo also examined and desposed that it was the accused who pawned the watch.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

Sub-Inspector, Solomon, in his examination said that he arrested the accused on the statement, of Mohamed Bhastak, that a gold watch was pawned with a Marwadi by the accused.

In the cross-examination by the Defence Counsel, Mr. Solomon said that the accused pointed out the Marwari shop (Sohanlay's) but said that Mohamed Burekhan after approaching the accused for the disposal of the watch, which the latter refused to buy had pawned the article with Sohanlal.

As the old account of books of Sohanlal were likely to throw light on the case, they were ordered to be produced by the Magistrate at the adjourned hearing of case on 22nd. February.

Charges were framed against the accused for attempt to dispose of stolen property belonging to the Maharani.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Owing to public request and enquiry the Hagenbeck Animal Film is to be re-shown in the C. J. Hall to-day (Thursday) 15th Feb. at 9-30 p.m. The film show will be accompanied by a lecture by the Manager of the Circus.

The last show was a great success.

The film and lecture facilitate a better understanding of the Circus performances, as it explains the training of wild animals by the Hagenbecks in the world famous Zoological gardens near Hamburg, Germany.

Those who have not yet seen the show should not miss this opportunity.

Tickets will be available at Rs. 2, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4.

Total proceeds will go to earthquake relief.

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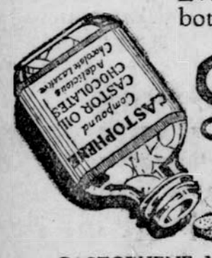

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FOUR PATHANS CONVICTED

Life Sentence For Murder And Abetment

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 14.

Orders were passed yesterday in the sessions trial in which Shabhebjada Shahjada, Chandan Gazi Khan, Ajmir Khan Shah Amir Khan, Ajab Khan Ajimkhan and Amirjada Bairam Khan, five Pathans, stood charged with murder, Conspiracy to murder, destroying evidence of murder and abetment, of Balkrishna Sukharam, a Hindu blacksmith, who was alleged to have been shot dead by the first accused at Potal in the Karjat taluka, on July 17 last.

Agreeing with the majority (7—2) verdict of guilty of conspiracy to murder returned by the jury, Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana, convicted the first four accused accordingly and sentenced each of them to transportation for life.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of not guilty of the charge of abetment returned by the Jury, the Sessions Judge had acquitted the fifth accued Amirjada Bairam Khan on February 8 last as previously reported.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his final orders, observed: "In my heads of charge to the jury, while stating and discussing the evidence in detail, I have dealt with all points going in favour of the first four accused. But the jury have found these accused guilty under section 302 (murder) read with section 114 (aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence) of the Indian Penal Code by a majority of seven against two. The reason is obvious. In spite of the discrepancies in the evidence of certain witnesses in naming the perpetrators of the crime and the defect in the police patil's first information report, four Pathans were mentioned by Vithu (an eye-witness) as offenders with the name of the second accused as one of them."

JURORS' VERDICT UPHELD.

"It seems, therefore," continued the Judge, "that taking advantage of the fifth accused's absence in Bombay, the first four accused conspired without his instigation and knowledge and took revenge upon Bal Krishna by putting an end to his life by firing gun and pistol shots at him, because though Balkrishna was acquitted by the Sessions Court of the charge of murder of the fifth accused's son Khanjada, these accused believed that he had committed that murder. As jurors are sole Judges of facts, their majority verdict arrived at after mature consideration of the evidence for one full hour, must be respected and upheld.

The Judge, accepting the assessors' unanimous opinion of not guilty, acquitted all the accused of the charge of destroying evidence of murder.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, public prosecutor for Kolaba, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. M. Karbhari, with Mr. S. S. Kazi defended the accused.

THANA PLEADER PASSES AWAY AT AGE OF 73

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 13.

Rao Bahadur Sakharam Keshav Bhagwat, a retired Government pleader of Thana, died yesterday at 3 p.m. at the ripe age of 73.

He leaves behind him a widow, five sons and two daughters besides a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his death. One of his sons Dr. S. S. Bhagwat, who holds an English University degree, is practising at Thana.

It will be remembered that the portrait of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat was unveiled only four days prior to his demise, by Mr. N. N. Master, the District and Sessions Judge, Thana, in the hall of the Thana Bar Library.

Rao Bahadur Bhagwat was born in 1861 of poor parents and had risen to eminence by industry and integrity. After graduating in Arts in 1884, he took his LL.B. degree in 1888. He was appointed Government pleader for Colaba District in 1899 and that of Thana in 1907. He retirde in 1923 and was practising till 1930, after which on account of his failing health he could not take active part in public affairs. He was ailing for some months past and was therefore unable to stir out.

15,000 VISIT KOPINESHWAR TEMPLE ON SHIVRATRI

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 13.

Twelve to fifteen thousand devout Hindus vinted yesterday the temple of "Kopineshwar" (which is considered to be the biggest "Shivlinga", in size in the whole of the Presidency), situated in the heart of the town on the occasion of the annual Maha Shivratri holiday.

Hindu families were seen pouring in from round about the area throughout the day. People from Ghatkopar, Kurla and Kalyan had through in large numbers. Rich Gujarati and Punjabi Hindu had come from Bombay for darshan in their own motor cars in spite of long distance.

There was good police 'bandobust' in the temple as well as on the roads leading to the temple.

For the relief of earthquake sufferers in Bihar, collections were made by boys moving about with sealed boxes.

WARNING TO AIRMEN

Newly-erected light at the Rugby Wireless Station, is in the centre of a network of wires, some of them 700ft. above the ground.

TWO CONVICTED & FIVE ACQUITTED

Shahpur Village Riot Trial Ends

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 14.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, in the case in which seven Hindus stood charged with rioting and assault on Bhagi, a 70-year-old woman in Shahpur village on October 31 last. The woman succumbed to the injuries the next morning.

The prosecution case was that as sequal to a land dispute hot words were exchanged by Haria and Govind Ram Patil, the first accused. When the latter slapped the former in the face, Bhagi ran to the rescue of her grandson and remonstrated with his assailant. The second accused Tukaram Namaji appeared on the scene and remarked that it was no use beating these Mahars, they should be thrashed. Sukaram's blow, which was dimed at Haria, fell on Bhagi's back. Hearing a row, the remaining five accused came htere one after the other. Tumult Melee followed, during which some Mahars were injured. Dagdu Chahu, the sixth accused, dealt a heavy blow, which fell on Bhagi's head, instead of Haria. Dhen she dropped down on the ground the accused disappeared. The police patil was informed of the riot. Bhagi died next morning.

The Assistant Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors opinion, convicted Tukaram Namaji and Dagadu Chahu on a charge of assault and sentenced Dagadu to six months hard labour and Tukaram to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining five accused were acquitted of the charges brought against them.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON TRAFFIC CONSTABLE

Mr. Pedlar, a European salesman of the French Motor Car Co., Ltd., Bombay was ordered by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to appear on February 24 before the Taluka Magistrate, Usaval, to answer a charge of assault on a police traffic constable.

The facts of the case are that on the afternoon of Feb. 5 last, Mr. Pedlar was driving his car along the Usaval Road, when a traffic constable showed him the direction regarding driving on the proper side of the road. Thereupon, the accused, it is alleged, got down from his car and assaulted the police constable.

He was ordered by the Magistrate to be bailed out on Rs. 200/- with a surety for like amount.

Accidental Death

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Wednesday at the inquest on the body of Govind Sakharam (50), who was knocked down by a lorry on the Clive Street on January 25 and later died in the hospital.

MAN AND WOMAN RAN OVER BY SUBURBAN TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 13.

News has reached here that as a result of a fatal railway accident on Saturday afternoon on the track near the Kalyan station's cabin, two lives were lost.

It appears that a Hindu man and a Hindu woman, who were crossing the railway lines, were run over and killed by a down Kalyan electric train on Saturday at about 4 p.m.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Gafoor Khan, of the Kalyan railway police, held an inquest on the bodies. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MYSTERY OF GOAN'S DEATH

Dies Suddenly While Under Treatment By Unqualified Doctor

Mystery surrounds the death of Goan, who died at the residence of an unregistered doctor at Love Lane on Tuesday.

It appears that Joseph Dias, was suffering for some time past from fits. He was treated in the beginning by a qualified doctor but later Dias went to John Noronha an unqualified man residing at Love Lane. For the last three days Dias was living with Noronha and getting treatment for his ailment. On Tuesday, he suddenly died.

The dead body was removed to the Morgue and the stomach contents have been sent to the chemical Analyser for report.

The Coroner recorded formal evidence on Wednesday and postponed the inquest to February 24.

11 ATTACKS AND 7 DEATHS

Virulence Of Small-pox In City

The health returns of Bombay during the 6th week if 1934, i. e. the week ended 10th February 1934, were as under:—

The total mortality 577 was 95 more than in the last week. the death rate registered was 25.8 on the Census pipulation of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 6th week of 1933, when the mortality was 653 and the death rate 29.2. The average mortality for the correspinding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 538 and the death rate 22.4.

Out of the total deaths, 150 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 11 attacks and 7 deaths. Plague caused 6 attacks (including 1 imported from Barsi) and 4 deaths. Cholera was absent. The number of deaths from Typhold was 3.

The number of live births registered during the week was 567 whirh compares favourably with that for the 6th week of 1933, viz. 548 and also with the quinquennial average fir the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz. 524.

12 STRIPES FOR THEFT OF ORNAMENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Feb. 14.

Twleve stripes were inflicted on Namdeo Kashtya, a 21-year-old Hindu, of Mulund, yesterday in the Court of the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who convicted the accused on a charge of housebreaking and theft of goods valued at Rs. 213, and sentenced him under the Whipping Act.

The prosecution alleged that on January 21 last Namdeo broke into the house of one Hasha Nagoo Koli and removed ornaments, clothes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 213 in the absence of the complainant and his wife.

The accused pleaded guilty and produced the property in Court.

The Magistrate thought that the accused was in a fit state to receive corporal punishment.

RAIN IN PORT BLAIR

POONA, Feb. 14.

Yesterday's low pressure area persists over lower Sind. The weather has been dry except for 3/4 inch rain at Port Blair. The temperature remains markedly above normal in North West India and the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather will continue.—A.P.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR SIAMESE PRINCES.

(Special Cable)
BANGKOK, Feb. 13.

Two of the King's cousins, Prince Sitipohn and another Momchao prince were sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the recent anti-Government insurrection. Prince Sitipohn was formerly head of the Agricultural Research Department and was a highly respected member of the Government.

Charged with house breaking and theft of jewellery worth Rs. 1,505 Amiruddin Tyabji and Gulzaman Mir Ahmad were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Wednesday when the police applied for the remand of the suspects. The two persons were arrested in connecton with the burglary that occurred at Fydhonie on Monday night, when a Borah merchant's house was broken into and jewellery stolen. The Magistrate remanded the suspects to police custody till February 17.

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Dadar Murder Trial Sensation

Panch Witness's Contradictions

Judge Advises Defence Counsel To Dispense With His Evidence Except On Material Points

JUDGE THANKS GENTLEMEN OF JURY FOR "VERY INTERESTING DISCOVERY"

"I have heard enough of contradictions from this witness."!

This comment was made by Mr. Justice Blackwell during the cross-examination of a prosecution witness at the resumed hearing of the Dadar Parsi Colony Murder Case at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

The Judge suggested that the defence counsel should cut short the cross-examination of the witness in view of the several contradictions in his evidence.

John Bavtist D'Souza, the witness in question was produced by the prosecution as having been present when the police seized a trunk alleged to be the property of the first accused in the room of Issac Patole, a prosecution witness who later turned hostile.

In this case Henri Zaoba Salve and Shevantibai are charged with the murder of Freni Eruchsha Tarapore on September 19 and robbery.

Examined by the Advocate-General John Bavtist D'Souza said that he was called as a panch witness to the room of Issac Patole on the night of September 21. The first accused pointed out a trunk lying in the room.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji asked the accused for the key of the trunk but the same was not produced. Patole then broke open the lock and the trunk was found to contain some clothes and two papers.

Witness added that Waghmare, another panch witnes threatened to stab him if he gave evidence in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chakranarayen, counsel for the first accused, witness said that he knew Waghmare for about a year.

Counsel: In your evidence before Mr. Justice Kania you said that you did not know Waghmare at all.

Witness: No I did not say so.

Counsel tendered the evidence given by the witness before Mr. Justice Kania in which he admitted that he did not know Waghmare.

To further questions witness admitted that before he entered Patole's room, a panch who neither knew how to read or write was already there. His name was Antone D'Souza. Waghmare was called as the panch could not sign his name.

What He Meant!

When His Lordship asked a question witness corrected himself and said "what I said just now, that before I went to Patole's room, an illiterate panch was already there is wrong. I now say that we all entered the room together."

Judge: Why did you make the previous statement?

Witness: What I said was all of us entered the room together.

Judge (sharply): You said nothing of the kind.

Witness: I meant it.

Judge: Do you now definitely say that the illiterate panch was not in the room before you entered it.

Witness: Yes.

Counsel (to witness): You said before Mr. Justice Kania that when you went to Issac Patole's room the illiterate panch was already there.

Witness: Yes.

Which Is True?

Judge: Which statement is true. The statement you made before Mr. Justice Kania or the one you are making now that the illiterate panch was not in the room before you entered it.

Witness: My present statement is true.

Counsel: Did you leave Isaac Patob's room at any time when the punchanama was made.

Witness: No.

Counsel read the evidence given by witness before Mr. Justice Kania in which he said that when the panchanama was being written he left the room to fetch a lamp.

Witness denied having made such a statement before Mr. Justice Kania.

Judge: Tell the witness that the learned Judge, rightly or wrongly has taken down what he said (Laughter).

HEARD ENOUGH.

Witness: What I said before Mr. Justice Kania was that I had already taken the lamp to the room.

Counsel: You have been having interviews with the police for the last three days witness denied the suggestion.

The Judge at this stage remarked that he had heard enough of contradictions from the witness and made the following suggestion to the defence counsel: "Unless you have some material points or questions to ask, you may stop at that".

WAGHMORE EXAMINED.

Daniel Robert Waghmore then stepped in the witness-box.

It will be remembered that the Advocate-General had stated that the prosecution had no confidence in this witness as he was the brother-in-law of Isaac Patole, who had turned hostile.

His lordship, however, had expressed a desire that this witness should be called in view of certain allegations made by the defence and to enable the jury "to form their own opinion."

During the examination of Waghmore to-day the Judge remarked "well Mr. Advocate this witness was supposed to be hostile by you but he seems to be more friendly than your friendly witness John Baytist D'Souza.

The Advocate-General replied it remained to be seen whether the witness accepted the panchanama as being wholly correct.

The witness examined by the Advocate-General said that he was the brother-in-law of Patole and was called by Sub-Inspector Sorabji to form panch in Patole's room on September 21. He signed the panchanama which had been explained to him by the Sub-Inspector.

The Advocate-General read to witness the panchanama and asked him it was correct.

Witness said that it was not the first accused who pointed out the tin suit case but it was already open before he went into the room. It was then lying in front of Sub-Inspector Sorabji.

Witness further said that it was not correct as stated in the panchanama that "the suit case was locked" According to the witness the suit case was open, and it was searched in his presence.

A DENIAL.

The next witness Antone D'Souza denied that he was called as a panch witness in Patole's room.

During the proceedings in the afternoon the foreman of the jury drew the attention of the Judge to a discovery they had made on examining with a magnifying glass the panchanama made on the scene of the murder. The discovery related to the defence suggestion that the words "Five googries (beads) and a mat" were inserted in the panchanama after it was signed to connect the second accused with the crime.

"VERY INTERESTING DISCOVERY."

His Lordship examined the panchanama with the aid of the magnifying glass and observed.

"The gentleman of the jury have drawn my attention to a very interesting discovery. Looking at the panchanama under the glasses it seems plain that the letter "p" being the initials of the panch Jamooji is written over the letter "m" of the word "mat" which occurs in the panchanama. If that is so it follows that the word "mat" was written before Jamooji signed it."

The panchanama with the magnifying glass was passed on to Counsel on both sides and the judge remarked "we are very much indebted to the gentleman of the jury for this very interesting discovery."

Sub-Inspector Pathan of the Bombay C. I. D. was then examined.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday.

CURVES! On the girl, pretty Dallas Dexter, and the guitar she holds! A beautiful combination from "Too Much Harmony."

PATHE Sat. Next

DAYANAND ARYA SEVA ASHRAM

Jam Saheb Performs Opening Ceremony

(From A Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, Feb 11

The opening ceremony of Dayanand Arya Seva Ashram by the Jam Saheb was performed in a grand meeing held under the auspices of Jamnagar Arya Samaj. His Highness arrived at the Ashram, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Rajkumar Shree Himmatsinhji, the Dewan Saheb, and other prominent officials of the State.

Swami Shankeranandji delivered a short speech, giving the gist of the teachings of the Vedas, quoting important Mantras, explaining how the life of an individual could be made sublime and noble, if the teachings were followed in practice in daily life.

Thereafter the Jam Saheb declared the Seva Ashram open.

NEPAL RAJA IN DELHI

Says It Is Difficult To Assess Earthquake Damage

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

General Raja Shamshere Jang Bahadur, eldest son of His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal arrived here yesterday and will stay here for a short time. The Under-Secretary of the Political Department of the Government of India called at the young Raja's residence to pay a formal visit of courtesy. In the course of conversation it was learnt that it was difficult to estimate the extent of the damage sustained by Nepal as a result of the recent earthquakes.

His Highness the Prime Minister was busy mobilising all the resources of the country to complete reconstruction work and push relief measures. It was not known how long it will take to accomplish the work of relief and reconstruction.

Colonel Daukes, the British Resident in Nepal has also arrived here.—A.P.

UNNECESSARILY DETAINED IN CHILDREN'S HOME?

Father Applies For Custody Of Daughter

Dwarkaprasad Devideen, through his counsel, Mr. W. J. Selwyn, on Tuesday made a revisional application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the order of an Honorary Magistrate for the detention of his daughter Chogi, in the Children's Home at Umerkhadi.

The circumstances of the case are unusual. The application states that on the 9th December, 1933, came to Bombay from Nasik with his daughter Chogi at the instance of Chogi's husband, one Pragji Ratansee, residing at Malad. The girl, not willing to live and cohabit with the said Pragji Ratansee, left the house of her own accord on the morning of the 12th December and was found by the Railway Police at Victoria Terminus Station (while attempting to entrain for Nasik), and was taken to the Children's Home at Umerkhadi. She was placed before the learned Magistrate, Juvenile Court on the 16th December and was remanded up to the 23rd December and again till the 6th January, 1934.

On that day, on the application of the Secretary of the Home, the case was adjourned to the 20th January in order to procure the medical certificate of the Police Surgeon, despite the fact that there was already in the possession of the Court a certificate of the Assistant Police Surgeon, declaring the girl to be a virgin and certifying to the absence of any disease.

Apart from this certificate, two other certificates, dated 9th and 20th January, respectively, were also produced—declaring that the girl was not suffering from any disease.

On the strength of these certificates it was contended on behalf of the Applicant that the girl should forthwith be handed over to him. The Magistrate, however, adjourned the case for a week to call the Police Surgeon to ascertain definitely whether or not she was suffering from venereal disease. On the 27th January, the Police Surgeon attended the Court and again attested to the fact that he could find no trace of disease.

The Magistrate then raised the question of guardianship, contending that, as the girl was married, the husband was the guardian. One being informed that the husband did not want the custody of his wife, the learned Magistrate called for a written statement to that effect from the husband. This statement was furnished on the 10th February, 1934.

Notwithstang all this the Magistrate expressed his opinion that the child might have to be detained in the Home for another two months or so, though he made no written order to that effect.

The applicant applied in revision on the following grounds:

(a) That Section 7 of the Children's Act, under which charge the girl was placed before the Court, cannot apply to the circumstances of this case.

(b) That the action of the learned Magistrate in holding that the girl be detained for two months more at the Children's Home is "ultra vires' and inconsistent with the provisions of the Children's Act.

(c) That, in the face of the medical evidence, the Court was wrong in depriving the Applicant of the custody of his daughter.

(d) That the detention of the girl since 27th January 1934, is illegal and has caused the Applicant unnecessary mental anguish.

The Applicant therefore prayed that his worship should send for the record of the case and set aside the finding arrived at by the learned Magistrate. He also prayed that the matter be expedited, not only because it was causing him unnecessary mental suffering but also because it was conducive to irreparably damaging the moral reputation of the girl.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered Notice to issue on the Superintendent of the Home to show cause why the girl should not be handed over to the custody of her father.

DEATH-BLOW TO CASTE SYSTEM

Andrews Commends Mahatma's Wisdom

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Describing his recent visit to India at a meeting held under the auspices of the India League, Dr. C. F. Andrews commended the wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi's decision to confine himself to the removal of untouchability and suspend the civil disobedience during the unexpired period of his sentence.

Dr. Andrews said that the decision had given a pause when people were tired out by the continuous strain, and created fresh enthusiasm in the villages visited by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his anti-untouchability campaign, and dealt a death-blow to untouchability.

Dr. Andrews commented also on amazing advance in women's movement. He said that women were taking a sane view by playing an important part in the advancement of the country.—Reuter.

PISTOL AND LIVE CARTRIDGES

Muslim Youth Arrested At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

One automatic pistol and 22 live cartridges were recovered from a Muslim youth in North Calcutta this morning. He has been taken to custody.

The license for a double barelled breech loading gun belonging to a Muslim resident is reported to be missing from his house on Dilkusa Road.—United Press.

REV. J. MCKENZIE

Aberdeen To Confer Doctor Of Divinity

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Senate of the Aberdeen University has decided to offer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity to the Reverend J. McKenzie, Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, and Doctorship of Laws to Mr. Robert William Davies, formerly Finance Member of the Government of Madras.—Reuter.

SIR FREDERIC JAMES DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The death has occurred of Sir Frederick Seton James.—Reuter.

Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E. C.M.G. was the Governor of the Winward Island from 1924. He was born in 1870 in Northumberland and was educated at Charter house and abroad. He was Travelling Commissioner in 1897 and served in the expedition against Ekuris, Tross River in 1898. He acted as Colonial Secretary on several occasions.

SCHMELING BEATEN ON POINTS

Steve Hamas Wins Eight Rounds Out Of Twelve

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

In a twelve round fight Steve Hamas described as the most promising young heavy weight in America during recent years beat the ex-heavy weight champion of the world Max Schmeling on points.

Hamas won eight rounds, Schmeling two, and two ended evenly.

Schmeling's eye was gashed in the ninth and he was almost blinded by blood, but fought gallantly to the end.—Reuter.

In aid of the Motherland's Youth Society, a cosmopolitan social gathering was held on Sunday night at Sir Elly Kadoorie Hall, Mazgaon. The Afghan Consul (centre), was present among the distinguished guests.

CIRCUS

CARL HAGENBECK

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

SOME TARIFF ISSUES

The discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the Tariff Bill dealing with miscellaneous goods, as amended by the Select Committee, was of a very indifferent character, and this fact, together with the strength of the nominated bloc, enabled Government to defeat amendment after amendment without any difficulty. The discussion, however, was important because of several important general issues involved in it. The foremost issue was the most common one that emerges in the consideration of all such Bills, namely, the adjustment of the interests of the poor consumer and those of the industry sought to be protected with heavy tariff duties. It is not very difficult to adjust these apparently conflicting interests in the case of large organised industries like the textile industry employing a vast number of workmen. Adequate protection for such an industry is easily felt to be necessary, if only in the interests of the thousands of men engaged in it. The case is somewhat different with the minor industries considered by the present Bill. Several of the speakers found it difficult to reconcile the interests of the consumers and those of the industries in question. But the general problem needs to be definitely solved if India is to have a comprehensive consistent policy of protection capable of developing such industries in the country as are necessary for the utilisation of its resources.

Lancashire Bars The Way

It is not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule about the extent of protection needed by any particular industry. But as regards the tariff duties now being considered, there is much truth in Dr. Ziauddin's remark that, while the duties are high enough to hit the poor consumer, they are not high enough to protect the industries concerned. To this objection the Commerce Member replied that the purpose of the present measure was not to afford "substantive protection" to the industries so as to expand them but only to safeguard them by creating the price level of 1931. A somewhat similar reply has often been given whenever adequate protection has been sought for the textile industry, so as to enable India to be self-sufficient with rgard to her cloth requirements. Both Government and the Bombay millowners seem to be content with maintaining the "status quo" without any desire to expand the textile industry Such an attitude on the part of Government with regard to this industry is easily explained. Lancashire bars the way to India's progress. It is something, however, that at least where Lancashire interests do not come in, Government can be persuaded to levy fairly high protection duties on foreign goods.

The Greater Menace

The levying of such duties on goods that come principally from non-British countries led even a tried friend of Government like Mr. A. H Ghuznavi to remark that the Bill under discussion was an attempt to give Imperial preference by the back door. Government bring in British preference both by the back door and the front door. They have brought it in the latter way in the case of the Textile Tariff Bill, despite the recommendation against preference by the Tariff Board. If Mr. Ghuznavi objects to such preference, it is his duty to oppose it while considering the Textile Bill and not to urge, as he has done, the reduction of the common duties on the miscellaneous goods. It should never be forgotten in the discussion of all tariff questions that, in view of the enormous political domination of India by Britain, competition with the latter is a greater menace than that with Japan or any other foreign country.

Logic Of Illogicality

If the descent on Delhi of India's biennial visitor—and "leader"—His Highness the Aga Khan was meant to achieve a loud "boost" before his return to England, it has succeeded in fairly full measure. But if it was intended for anything more substantial and to the good of the country, it has, we fear, failed. He was credited with the intention of uniting "Musalmans"—Musalmans, that is to say, who think in terms of rights and privileges of 10 per cent of the Muslim community. The pursuit of those intentions has resulted in the considered lead that they should better remain un-united.

Having thus solved satisfactorily the Muslim problem, His Highness has turned his attention to the National problem. He has a strange affection for the illogical. The Communal Award must be accepted. The Federation that he has worked for must be accepted. And the Joint memorandum signed, as he said in his speech at the banquet given by Muslim M.L.A's in his honour, by "twelve humble men" including, and led by, his own exalted self must also be accepted. For, "there will be very little logic" in all this but "there will be a great deal of practical wisdom and workability." Who will tell him that counsels of defeeatism, that imply national degradation, are always based on "practical wisdom and workability'? His Highness pleaded for a ten years' trial to his and his equally humble colleagues' memorandum, for,

> "We were not looking ahead than ten years because further distance none can foresee. Who could say in 1910 that Hitler would rule where thee Kaiser ruled or Lenin in place of the Czar (applause)."

It would not be fair to thee distinguished audience to attempt an interpretation of the "applause," but it is a pity that the eminent and august guest should have forgotten that Lenin and Hitler were the logical consequences of circumstances that had very little logic in them.

Certainties

Despite some show of opposition to the Reserve Bank Bill in the Council of Elders, it may be assumed that the Bill will be finally adopted by that subservient House without any alterations not approved of by Government. Mr. Jagadish Bannerjee stated the plain truth when he remarked that India was being compelled to "swallow a measure which was far more retrograde than its predecessor". The passage of the Bill being assured, reports are already common of the main appointments in the Bank. If the "United Press" report is accurate, it is surprising, indeed, that the Managing Governorship should not go to Sir George Schuster, who so astutely piloted the Bill through the Assembly. It is certain, however, that the claims of Sir Shanmukham Chetty of Ottawa notoriety for some high appointment will not be discarded.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Generosity Out Of Strength

By Atma S. Kamlani, B.A. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law; Joint Hon. Secretary, Friends of India Society.

Give me Hindu-Moslem unity and I will give you Swaraj. This is a self-apparent truism, but I do not think its significance is fully realised. If we had felt the importance of this issue to the extent necessary, we should have bent all our energies to reaching this consummation.

Our Efforts Not Enough.

I do not wish to belittle the noble efforts which our leaders have made to attain this objective. Various Conferences during the past twenty years testify to the great amount of work done in this direction. But all these have failed to reach the mark.

On occasions we have nearly succeeded, but somehow disintegration has set in again. There is no doubt that clever agencies have been at work to foil our purpose. But we must always be prepared to face this contingency and guard against it. So stupendous a task cannot but rouse opposition from various parties. but our efforts must be adequate to succeed in spite of all the difficulties.

Hindu Weakness.

I feel that it is not a practical policy to give Moslems a blank cheque to make what demands they like. There is a strong section of Hindus which will never agree to such a policy and this fact has to be recognised. It is no use putting forward an ideal solution which will not work. Hindus have made it appear as if they are more anxious to win Swaraj than the Moslems. This ought not to be so, because everyone knows that the Moslem masses are suffering as much to-day as the Hindu masses. Every time the fact must be hit home that Swaraj is a joint interest and necessity, and the longer it is delayed the worse the both communities fare. There is no cause for Hindus to sacrifice their legitimate rights though they must make every proper concession to the minority community.

The Sind Issue.

I happen to be a Sindhi. I have no communal feeling at all If I were in Sind, I would serve the interests of Hindu and Moslem masses without distinction. But my brotherly love for Moslems would not make me sacrifice the interests of Hindus. This would be a failure of responsibility towards Hindus. One must be fair to both communities and regard the rights of both equally sacred.

Sind is being made the scapegoat to please the Moslem communalism. There are a few Sindhi Hindus who say let us make this sacrifice at the altar of Nationalism. It will be a sacrifice at the altar of Communalism. We must not be carried away by emotionalism in politics, but face the hard realities. If on the merits of the case it is proved that Sind ought to be separated, let it be so. But if this is demanded on purely communal grounds we must not yield against our best judgment; we must put our foot down and refuse to budge. The solidarity of the nation cannot be built upon injustice to a particular section. The disaffection created will remain as a canker, and weaken the whole structure.

Courtesy Will Win.

Hindus must not show any weakness if unreasonable demands are made of them. At the same time they should put forward their view-point with perfect courtesy and at no time should tempers be lost.

No people appreciate courtesy better than the Moslems. All this villifying of the Moslems which some Hindus carry on, is not helping us in the least, and from a bargaining point of view it is making Hindus weaker. I do not stand for bargaining. I am all for a generous deal to the Moslems, but let the generosity come out of strength, and there should be no sense of weak surrender. If we go beyond the practical limit that in itself will nullify unity, for dissensions will grow up again. We must firmly adhere to the principle of justice for both communities, and if we do not waste energy in the violence of language, but put forward our case in a reasonable spirit, we can win over Moslems. Moslems must also see that in the end a just solution for both

(Continued on Page 8).

DIVERSION OF BOMBAY'S TRADE

Competition Of Kathiawar Particularly Bhavnagar, Ports

(By B. G. MEHTA.)

I.

Until about eight years ago the foreign import trade of Kathiawar was comparatively negligible. The development of both harbour and railway facilities initiated in Nawanagar State after the war by the late Jam Saheb marked a new era in the history of the economic development of Kathiawar. Being stimulated by the example of Nawanagar, other States also undertook port and railway improvements and offered similar trade facilities to merchants. The State of Bhavnagar has of late taken a leading part in the race for trade owing to its privileged position. Bhavnagar port enjoys special treaty rights whereby it is permitted, unlike other State ports, to retain the whole of the customs duties on its foreign imports, irrespective of whether they are for consumption within the State or for despatch to British India. On the contrary foreign imports through maritime States other than Bhavnagar are subject to customs duty at the Viramgam-Dhandhuka Line. The net result is that a considerable proportion of foreign trade which would otherwise go to Bombay port and in consequence to the British Indian Railways is at present passing into British India directly through Bhavnagar port and Bhavnagar State Railway via the Customs Land Line. Within the last decade the direct foreign import trade of Kathiawar has grown from an insignificant fraction to about ten per cent. of the total foreign import trade of Bombay.

FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE.

Kathiawar ports usually import far more than they export to foreign countries. The outstanding feature of the year 1932-33 was that the total import trade of these ports increased by nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the share of Bhavnagar being the largest of all. This unprecedented rise, however, was at the cost of other States, imports of which slightly decreased as compared with 1931-32. The respective share of each State in this trade is disclosed by the following figures.

TABLE 1.

(In lakhs of rupees).

States.	1931-32. Value.	1932-33. Value.
Bhavnagar	76	232
Nawanagar	84	72
Baroda	56	59
Morvi	18	20
Porbandar	18	16
Junagadh	25	13
Total	277	413

These figures clearly bring out the fact that the rise in the imports of Bhavnagar was extraordinary during 1932-33. The share of Bhavnagar increased from 27 per cent. to 56 per cent. in the same year, whereas imports of other States though they slightly decreased in value as compared with the preceding year were insignificant so far as their percentage shares are concerned. The States of Baroda and Morvi comparatively increased their imports in 1932-33, but their percentages were reduced to 14 and 5 respectively. The percentage share of Nawanagar which was the largest importer in 1931-32 came down from 30 to 18 in the next year. Imports of other States were, however, comparatively negligible.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.

The principal commodities that are imported by these States are sugar, metals and ores, machinery, chemicals and cotton piece-goods. These ports largely import sugar which was valued at Rs. 106 lakhs in 1931-32, but it came down to Rs. 77 lakhs in the next year. The value of these imports in Nawanagar was Rs. 55 lakhs in 1931-32 but it was reduced by more than half in the last year. Bhavnagar's share in the imports of metals and ores was Rs. 34 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 63 lakhs. Imports of machinery and mill-work rose from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs, Baroda and Bhavnagar being the largest importers of these goods. There was a sensational rise in the imports of cotton piece-goods which were valued at Rs. 12 lakhs in 1932-33 as against Rs. 1.5 lakhs in the previous year. Nawanagar and Bhavnagar are the leading importers of these articles. Imports of chemicals, however, slightly increased though the share of Bhavnagar almost doubled in 1932-33. Imports of motor cars and dyes were valued at Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively in the same year. The nature of these articles decidedly brings out the fact that Kathiawar ports import almost all articles of import that largely figure in Bombay's import trade.

(To Be Continued.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DISARMAMENT SITUATION.

The Steering Committee of the Disarmament Commission has had before it German, French and Italian Notes on the latest British proposals. There is nothing surprising in the news that a study of these notes has revealed "sharp differences between German and French positions". Looking at the proposals from their respective, exclusively national point of view, both must find in them demands for some measure of surrender and each must demur to points prejudicial to itself. But such differences are the essence of compromise. What is wanted is determined stand on the part of others against French and German recalcitrance. This is possible only if the originator of the proposals Britain, shows strength of purpose and does not desert its own child.

FASCISM RAMPANT.

Doctor Dolfuss' aversion to Nazism is not due to any conflict in essential principle. It is due rather to the justified fear that accession of Nazism in Austria would amount, in actual practice, to a kind of Auschluss leading to the virtual absorption of Austria into Germany. Otherwise the Austrian Dictator has always been Fascist in his political preferences which he revealed in his action long ago. He has consistently received support and encouragement from Signor Mussolini and his responsive reactions have now culminated in the grand drive against Socialism with the grim ruthlessness that is characteristic of every dictatorial movement. The suppression of Socialists is a double tragedy. It involves the destruction of the Vienna municipality's experiment in Socialism the magnificent success of which was the envy and admiration even of the capitalist world. It also means the disappearance of the peace leaven from Austria and a new war menace. A Fascist State is nothing if not intensely and militantly Nationalist.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has now replied to certain comments we made in an editorial note on 2nd December last on the treatment of political prisoners in the Sabarmati Jail. He says that these comments, were referred to the official and non-official visitors to the jail and that they all agree that there is no foundation whatsoever for the allegations in the note. We should be happy, indeed, if the allegations made to us by reliable released prisoners from the jail are really groundless. But we are not much reassured by the Director's statement. It is notorious that the usual Jail visitors are shown but the "bright" side of jail life and few of them care to make searching inquiries, and fewer still actually get at the reality even if they make an attempt to do so.

A COMMON COMPLAINT.

The Director and perhaps the visitors make much of the fact that complaints were not made to the latter by the prisoners. But it is certainly not easy for the prisoners to complain to the visitors against the jail authorities in the latter's presence. Careful private inquiries may tell the visitors quite a different tale. "Some of the visitors" say that the vegetables used in the jail compound and "are of better quality than can be obtained in the bazaar." It may be true that good vegetables are grown in the jail compound, but it does not follow that they suffice for all the prisoners and that what is supplied to the "C" class prisoners is tolerable and fit for human beings. The complaints about bad vegetables supplied to "C" class prisoners, who indeed form the vast majority of prisoners, are too common and too well authenticated to be so lightly dismissed by the Director of Information. Perhaps the Director of Information does not know, what everyone who has been a prisoner knows, that the Committee of visitors is known among the prisoners as the "Vegetable Committee," and that on the day of its arrival the jail authorities see to it that the kitchen is provided with the best available vegetables. It is no wonder the visitors go back fully satisfied. The irony of the situation is that, more often than not, even on the day of inspection, the vegetables cooked are not the same as are shown to the visitors.

A JUST APPEAL.

The Sugarcandy Association of Bombay has often appealed to the Municipal Corporation to refund to the sugarcandy manufacturers of the City the Town Duty charged on their products when sold and despatched outside Bombay. But the Corporation has not, so far, paid any heed to these appeals. The result is, as pointed out by the President of the Association at its meeting on Monday last, that the local industry is finding it extremely hard to compete with producers outside the City. That is not all. If, as a consequence, the local industry is itself shifted to the Suburbs, it will be a loss to the City and also to the Corporation. The Corporation will, therefore, do well to give adequate relief to the local sugarcandy manufactures. It is bad policy so to tax an industry as to drive it out.

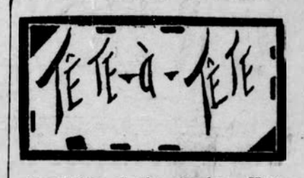
Press Views

Go Whole-Hog

You should not get a Scandinavian Pandit to tell your children stories from the "Ramayana." Indianisation must go the whole-hog, of course, consistent with efficiency. But in India the question of Indianisation is studded with thorns. It is not a problem of efficiency, but a question of political policy, a dictation of political expediency. There is another pertinent and very vital consideration—the Army, Indianisation in the army is and should be the first consideration. Without it the reforms have no meaning.—"Daily News."

Frivolous Excuses

The Bengal Government's attitude towards the question of exodus to the hills lacks the refreshing candour of the Government of India. Sir Harry Haig explained to the Assembly the other day that after consideration of the matter in all its aspects, the Government had come to the conclusion that they could not afford to dispense with the summer sojourn in Simla, as the abandonment of the trip would affect the revenues of the North-Western Railway. The Bengal Government, instead of coming out with a direct explanation, has let a news-agency do the task of explaining the reasons for their decision to go to Darjeeling again for summer. It is stated that people in Darjeeling submitted a petition to the Government saying that if there was no exodus, no effort would be made to repair the loss the station had sustained, as a result of the earthquake. When Governments are forced to stoop to such levels in trying to justify the unjustifiable, i.e., squandering of public money, the end of the scandal cannot be far off —"Hindustan Times".



Speaking of the Twelve Humble Men the Aga Khan told his Delhi dinner audience that "I can truly say that we were of one heart, one mind and one head."

No wonder that this triple unity should have produced a remarkable politico-constitutional freak, the "Joint Memorandum".

* * * *

Sir R. Mitchell Banks declared in the Commons that if "despite preventive measures" terrorism persisted "it would be relevant for the Commons to consider whether the time was ripe for the transfer to Indian Ministers the control of the police and the judiciary".

Quite. And we trust both Sir John Anderson and Mr. Reid, Home Member in charge of Law and Order, would endorse the relevancy of the argument.

* * * *

Through the medium of a Delhi Weekly "One of the Princely Order," tells the others: "Brothers, we have all been in a fool's paradise", but warns them of the dangers of continuing to live in it. His Ignorant Highness evidently does not know that elaborate measures are being energetically taken to make it safe and secure.

* * * *

Thanks to Bori Bundar's Indian (?) Political Correspondent, we now know, authoritatively what "Nationalism" is.

It means full support to the Democratic Swaraj Party (virulently anti-Communal Award) supplemented by enthusiastic agreement with the Aga Khan (virilely pro-Communal Award).

* * * *

Questioned in the Assembly about Kabuli money-lenders, Mr Glancy told Bhai Farmanand: "These persons are, during their sojourn in India, amenable to the laws of India and if they offend against those laws, they can be prosecuted".

We hope they also possess the right to be tried by an Afghan judge and jury.

* * * *

A congratulatory cable from the "Board of Control for Cricket in India" to the President of the M.C.C. concludes with "au revoir".

The reply, it is expected, will wish the Board of Control "Bon voyage" to—well, wherever the Board has kindly decided to depart for.

* * * *

Complimented at the Allahabad High Court on his Punjab Chief Justiceship, Mr. Justice Young said "he would never forget Allahabad".

But the trouble is that Lahore may never forgive Allahabad.

* * * *

The Senate of the Aberdeen University has decided to confer the Doctorate of Divinity on Rev. John MacKenzie of the Wilson College.

We hope the Senate of the Bombay University will not lag behind.

* * * *

Provoked by "Reflections on the Test Matches" by Mr. Sewell of the "Times of India", we thought we too would place on record our own reflections.

We noted down the heads under which we would reflect. We wrote: (1) The Indian Team. (2) The M. C. C. Team and (3) The Umpires.

And then we decided that we had better not write.

* * * *

A nervous looking old lady got into an elevator at the top of a very high building. Presently it began to descend rapidly.

"I say, young man", she said hoarsely to the snub-nosed elevator boy, "what would happen if this elevator should drop to the bottom?"

The boy turned quite pale at the idea.

"Gee Ma'am," he exclaimed, "I'd lose my job."

RAJEN BABU THANKS YOU BUT WANTS MORE

Readers' Views

MATRICULATES AND FARMING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is said that about 23,000 candidates are to appear at the Matriculation Examination to be shortly held in Calcutta; and that an almost equal number of candidates is expected to appear at the Matriculation Examination to be held in Bombay in April next.

It will be a problem for most parents what to do with the successful candidates at the examination. It is now recognised, sufficiently widely, that higher education in Arts and Law does not offer a fair competence. The industrial side of education is being more and more investigated to find out what it can do for the youth in search of a living.

India is pre-eminently a land of agricultural industry in that by far the larger number of its citizens obtain their livelihood from agriculture. Agriculturists have not received in India the respect and recognition that are their due. A tiller of the soil is assumed to be an inferior, uncouth, ignorant being, a creature deserving only of commiseration.

This attitude of mind is fundamentally unsound. The profession of agriculture, ought, by nature of its extent in India, to occupy the foremost place in any scheme of Indian economics. The cities may be useful as providing convenient outlets for marketing agricultural produce, but attention should always be directed, in the first instance, to the major industry of agriculture. It should be given the dignity of a profession. I go further and say that agriculture is more than a mere profession, for it ministers to the whole man. It brings one in touch with Nature and her works. No one can live in a tiny compact village community without finding much happiness in the diversity of social contacts, living not as a generous patron, not as an apostle of uplift, but as a human being who has to play his part in the corporate life of those around him, helping and being helped. Agriculture, I submit, combines the requirements of a successful occupation and the development of the human body and mind.

If such is the position, which agriculture occupies in India, it cannot be, that its chief pujari, the agriculturist, should, as a class, be looked down upon as worthy of nothing more than bare toleration. It should be recognised that an agriculturist has much to teach the nation and particularly the youths of the country.

I suggest that after matriculating and before deciding as to the future career of boys, parents should give them a year or two of experience in farming, so that at the end of the term, they may, if desired, adopt it as a career.

A year or two spent in agricultural occupation after matriculating, will be helpful in several directions in after life. Agricultural occupation is the reverse of a sedentary life. It also requires flexibility of mind. Every district, perhaps even every farm, has its own peculiarities of soil that must be understood and humoured if a man is to manage it. The consumer's demand for food is always changing, and this demand must be met. Constant care and attention are required to maintain the balance between modern research and the ancient wisdom acquired from generations of trial and error. Success in agriculture requires an open mind, an observant eye, and the courage to scrap methods that are not proving the most satisfactory. No calling makes greater demand upon the best faculties of the individual.

By putting in one, and perferably two years on a farm, it will be possible to bring the learning acquired in the school, in relation to the facts of the farm. It will assist enormously in the assimilation of theoretical knowledge afterwards. The youth will be brought into healthy natural contact with the type of man who feeds the nation and it will set him up physically at a critical stage of his body's development. A premium may have to be paid to the fairly large farmer in consideration of his taking up a pupil and training him up in the work on the farm, but the resulting benefit will far outweigh the cost.

After the boy has spent a couple of years at a farm, opportunity should be given to him, to prosecute his studies, further, if desired, at Farm Institutes to be started in various centres, for advanced study in agriculture. The future career of the boy will depend on his predilections or environment. If he likes to pursue agriculture, he may find fruit-growing attractive. In order to provide the modest capital required to make a beginning, an Agricultural Mortgage Bank may be started, giving long-term credits, both for acquiring the land and planting it.

In a matter of this kind, it is not necessary to wait until help comes from Government. The question is one for the parents to decide in the interests of their own children. The scheme outlined above, does not require any great outlay of capital, and involves very little risk of any kind. Nothing very terrible is likely to happen, if a boy's joining an Arts College is deferred for one or two years. The health and vigour acquired during the period spent at a farm, will be found to be a highly valuable asset in any walk that the boy may adopt, in afterlife.

I, therefore, invite the earnest attention of parents to the foregoing suggestions and their co-operation with me in putting the scheme into early effect.—Yours etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Lalbagh Market

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole Mussalman community of Bombay has received with astonishment and dismay the announcement that the licence is to be granted for a new Hindu Market in Lal Bagh.

The history of this affair is well known and it is not my intention to enter into it in detail at present My immediate purpose is to inquire what has happened to the pledge given by the Government of Bombay, as was understood to the Mussalman leaders in this behalf, on the basis of which the Mussalmans' mass demonstration was called off and all further action suspended.

Will Sir S. C. Mitha and Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee be good enough to make a public statement regarding this grave breach of a Government pledge and tell us what they propose to do about it? A very grave responsibility rests on their shoulders in this matter, but they may rest assured that the whole community will be at their back in demanding that the pledge given by the ex-Governor should be implemented.—Yours etc.

MAZHARUL HAQUE GOUR

T. T. FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Rajen Babu Explains Delay In Acknowledgment

PATNA, Feb. 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad wires as follows:—

Large amounts by telegraphic transfers are still unacknowledged, as the Imperial Bank at Patna handed over to the Committee lump sums composed of various items without mentioning donors and their respective contributions.

The Committee finds it impossible to allocate lump remittances to individual donors and to issue formal acknowledgement receipts. The Committee therefore requests those donors who have remitted funds telegraphically to take up the matter with the Imperial and other banks there, asking them to supply their Patna branches the details if their remittances. The Committee is grateful for donations and regrets the delay in acknowledging under these circumstnces."

PRAISEWORTHY EXAMPLE

(From A Correspondent)

BULDANA, Feb. 13

Mr. D. V. Rege, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. G. K. Tiwari, Hq. E.A.C., have contributed 3 per cent of their salaries per month for six months to the Viceroy's Relief Fund for Bihar. It is hoped that the other servants of Government will also respond in a similar spirit, to help the distressed.

Bihar Needs Lakhs For Temporary Relief Alone

WILL YOU NOT RESPOND TO HIS APPEAL?

Rajen Babu has thanked our readers for their contributions. But he points out that the damage and devastation are so vast and extensive that hundreds of lacs are required only for temporary relief. He, therefore, appeals to them not to relax their efforts to do the utmost that they can for their unfortunate countrymen in Bihar.

The eleventh instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad on Wednesday through the Central Bank of India.

On Wednesday our readers made a poor contribution by subscribing only Rs. 2,100, making total collections up-to-date Rs. 1,25,800.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below the part of the list of contributions received on Tuesday:——

The following is the first part o the list of collections received on Tuesday:—

Gordhandas Thakarsy	20	0
Staff of Shree Kant's Natak Samaj, as below:	64	8
Chunilal Laxmiram Naik	10	0
G. A Vairati Kavi	5	0
Kacharalal Shivram Naik	5	0
Surajram Vanmalidas Naik	5	0
Trikamlal Gigabhai	3	0
Ranchhoddas Jinabhai Naik	2	0
Babaldas Kalidas Naik	1	4
Somnath Purshotam Naik	2	0
Ramlal Ambaram Naik	2	0
Baldevdas Motiram Naik	2	0
Vithaldas Surajram Naik	2	0
Somnath Motiram Naik	1	0
Narbadashanker Virchand	1	0
Shankerlal Liladher Naik	1	0
Dungerdas Chhabildas	1	0
Pransukh Surajram Naik	2	0
Prabhashanker Jesanker	1	0
Chiman Kacharalal	1	0
Somnath Ambaram Naik		
Actor of Shree Arya Nettik Natak Samaj	10	0
Miscellaneous	7	4
	Rs. 64	8
S. Jacob	1	0
H. B. Joshi	10	0
P. K. Wagle	5	0
G. D. Bhide	5	0
Kshatriya Union Club	25	0
From the Kathiawari Dhobi Istriwalla of Bombay, through Tulsidas Mangrolia	18	8
One Parsi Lady	5	0
Mrs. Hiralaxmi Maneklal Chinai of Versova through Nagindas Fulchand Chinai, Bombay	50	0
From the members of Shree Snehi Club, 288, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay	10	0
Jibuti Hindu Mahjan (French Somali Land) through Nathubai Mulji Shah	2000	0
Varia Hurakchand Kalidas Bhanwadwalla	250	0
Parshotam Chhiba and others, as below:	16	4
Govind Gokal	1	0
Vallabh Motiram	1	0
Purshotam Chhiba	1	4
Damodar Bhulla	1	4
Ganda Naran	1	0
Echharam Jina	1	4
Hargovind Ganda	1	0
Tribhovan Dahya	1	0
Ranchhod Valabhaji	1	0
Bhula Bhikha	1	0
Moti Vallabh	1	0
Gokal Ratanji	1	4
Dahyabhai Narsih	1	0
Miscellaneous	2	4
	Rs. 16	4
Dr. Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia	300	0
One Gentleman of Jamnagar	200	0
In sacred memory of Dhanbai Jamshedji Engineer, through a Kheshi	7	0
B. L. Shirke	5	0
Secretary, Bombay Branch, G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, Parel	211	0
From the teachers of Municipal Gujarati School (Kapad Bazar) as below	34	0
Bhurabhai Punjabhai Madhani	4	0
Haribhai Rambhai Patel	4	0
Bhailal Vallabhbhai Patel	4	0
Dalpatram Jeshanker Pandya	4	0
Manishanker Ramji Jani	4	0
Jayashih Kamabhai Parmar	4	0
Fardhubhai Motiram	4	0
Navroji Jamshedji Wadia	4	0
One Teacher	2	0
	Rs. 34	0
Shah Tokarshi Nathoo Mewawalla	25	0
Bai Navalbai, widow of Seth Chunilal Narandas Shah	20	0
Shah Maneklal Harakhchand	101	0
Shah Chimanlal Maganlal Damania	1	4
Khimchand Devchand Parekh	2	0
Shree Dasa Sorathia Bania Mandal, as below:	111	0
Shree Dasa Shorathia Vanik Mandal (Fort)	21	0
Shah Amerchand Madhavji & Co.	11	0
A Sympathiser	5	0
Shah Vrajlal Bechardas	5	0
Shah Mulji Shavachand & Sons	4	0
Shah Chhotalal Shavachand	4	0
Shah Pragji Jivan Parekh	4	0
Shah Hemchand Hirachand Seth	2	0
Shah Durlabhdas Jethalal Mandvia	2	0
Shah Manilal Chatrabhuj Seth	2	0
Shah Ratilal Bhagvanji Seth	4	0
Shah Jadavji Odhavji and Co.	2	0
Madarsangji Harbhanji	2	0
Kanji Mulji Dholakia	2	0
Popatlal Velji & Co.	2	0
A Sympathiser	2	0
Pradhan Khimji Mukadam	2	0
R. Chhotalal & Co.	2	0
Ratilal Vallabhdas and Co.	1	0
Kantilal Bavabhai	1	0
Amratlal & Co.	1	0
Prabhashanker Shastri	1	0
Mulchand Kalidas	1	0
A Sympathiser	1	0
Vrajlal Jethalal	1	0
Balvantlal Bavabhai	1	0
Visanji Mulji & Co.	1	0
Abdul Raheman	1	0
Ramlal Maneklal Surti	1	0
Ranjitshih B.	1	0
Ratilal Desar	1	0
Natvarlal Dharamshah	1	0
Shah Vallabhdas Raichand	1	0
Gokul Narayan & Co.	1	0
Kanji Meghji	1	0
Mathuradas Devji	1	0
Mansukhlal Mathuradas Kothari	1	0
Nyalchand Bavabhai	1	0
Shah Velji Keshavji	1	0
Shah Narotam Bechar	1	0
Shah Samji Gopalji	1	0
Jamnadas Ravji	1	0
Fulchand Bhaichand	1	0
Vallabhdas Devji	1	0
Gulabchand Laxamichand	1	0
Fulchand Kapurchand	1	0
Parsotam Nathubhai	1	0
Fandu Govind	1	0
Anandji Kanji Zaveri	1	0
Haji Abdulmajid Haji Ebrahim	1	0
Shah Mohanlal Jadavji Gagalani	1	0
	Rs. 111	0
Ganpat Sudkoji Patel	10	0
E. M. Driver	5	0
The Staff of S.S. Haidri, as below.	91	0
Capt. S. Gill, Master	16	0
Mr. J. R. Wilson, Chief Engineer	15	0
Mr. F. S. Baba, 1st Officer	10	0
Mr. H E. Fernandis, 2nd Officer	5	0
Mr. Z H Jafrei, 3rd Officer	5	0
Mr. C S Nazareth, 2nd Engineer	5	0
Mr. A Paes, 3rd Engineer	5	0
Mr. A de Lima, 4th Engineer	2	0
Mr. J F Palmer, Cadet	2	0
Mr. S Devotha, Clerk	1	0
Mr. A Mavji, Asst. Clerk	2	0
Mr. M I Karmali, Asst. Clerk	1	0
Mr. F Fernandes, Carpenter	1	0
Deck Crew and the Deck Serang	9	0
Engine Room Crew & the Engine Room Serang	9	0
Saloon Crew	3	0
	Rs. 91	0
A Sympathiser	11	0
Mr. Villeparlewalla	15	4
Jagannath Ganpatram	1	0
From the students of Ranchhoddas Chatrabhuj Cutchhi Lohana Balashram	6	0
Resident of Harihara, through Govindbhai Dulabhbhai Patel, as below	50	12
Premabhai Dullabhbhai Patel	5	0
Vallabhbhai Raghabhai Patel	2	0
Govindbhai Haribhai Patel	1	0
Kikabhai Fakirbhai Trivedi	5	0
Babarbhai Bhulabhai Patel	1	0
Nathabhai Bhavanbhai Patel	1	0
Premabhai Jivanbhai Patel	1	0
Dulabhbhai Govindbhai Patel	1	0
Dulabhbhai Odhavbhai Patel	2	0
Vallabhbhai Prabhubhai Patel	1	0
Hirabhai Morarbhai Patel	1	0
Premabhai Lalabhai Patel	1	0
Govindbhai Dulbhbhai Patel	1	0
Chhanabhai Nathabhai Patel	1	0
Morarbhai Gonsabhai Patel	1	0
Naranbhai Lala Bhaga Patel	1	0
Madhavbhai Bhikhabhai Patel	1	0
Bai Bhuli (in sacred memory of her father	1	0
Chhitubhai Madhavbhai Patel	1	0
Govindbhai Naranbhai Patel	1	0
Bai Dhani, widow of Dullabh Odhav Bhaga	1	0
Hirabhai Govindji Patel	1	0
Morarbhai Kanabhai Patel	2	0
Naranbhai Jivanbhai Patel	4	0
Naranbhai Bhagabhai Patel	5	0
Soni Ratanji Kapuraji Parekh	1	0
Dahyabhai Prabhubhai	1	0
Miscellaneous	5	12
	Rs. 50	12
Resident of Nargol, 2nd instalment through Thakul Bhaktdas Gandabhai, as below:	35	0
One Jarthosti	2	0
Sapurji P. Khandadhya	1	0
A Parsi	2	0
Jahangirji Adelji Patel	1	0
Sorabji Navroji Patel	1	0
Hariram Bhagat	1	0
Fardunji Kikaji Karbhari	2	0
Gokaldas Gopalji Thakar	1	0
Fardunji Jivanji Patel	1	0
Jamsedji Faramji Havawalla & Brothers	5	0
Kuvershah Kikaji Karbhari	1	0
Perin Beramshah Kuverji B. Gazdar	5	0
Sapurji Kuverji B. Gazder	4	0
Jarbai Sapurji Kuverji B. Gazder	1	0
Bai Dhangawri Bhaktidas	1	0
Sympathisers	6	0
	Rs. 35	0
The Sewing Thread Merchants' Associations, Merchants & Staff, for corrugated sheets, as below:	2501	0
The Sewing Thread Merchants' Association	1278	0
Multani Seth Karamchand Ambalal	101	0
Multani Seth Karamchand Thadaram	101	0
Seth Visharam Bhagvandas	101	0
Shah Tarachand Shamji	101	0
Vora Seth Sulemanji Kadarbhai	101	0
Vora Seth N. K. Sutarwalla	101	0
Vora Abdulhussain Allibhai	125	0
Seth Nagindas Lavaji & Co.	25	0
Seth Pursotamdas Narandas	51	0
Seth Vora Alladin Musajibaj	51	0
Vora Lukamanji Musaji	51	0
Vora Ebrahim Allibhai	41	0
Seth Karsandas Bhogilal	25	0
Vora Ebrahim Mahomadalli	21	0
Vora Tayabali Esaji Hirle	21	0
Vora Abdul Kadar Hakimudin	41	0
Seth Nemchand & Co.	11	0
Messrs. Parmananddas and Co.	11	0
Seth Chunilal Lavaji and Co.	11	0
Seth Chhotalal Hargovandas	11	0
Seth Maneklal Lallubhai	11	0
Seth Maniramsing Damusing	11	0
Vora Rahemanji Jivaji	11	0
Abdul Raheman Haji Esmail	11	0
Vora Gullam Hussain Nurbhai	11	0
Shah J. Kalyandas	5	0
Vora Abdul Kadar Esmailji	5	0
Staff of Tarachand Shamji & Co., Nagdevi as below:	34	0
Shah Ratilal Harichand	11	0
Shah Manilal Tallakchand	5	0
Shah Bhavanbhai Lalchand	5	0
Vora Allihussain Abdul Hussain	3	0
Shah Dullabhdas Jadavji	1	0
Shah Jayantilal Premchand	1	0
Bhaiya Baban	1	0
Shah Prabhudas Madhavji	2	0
Jagjivan Govindji	2	0
Ghati Shirpa Krishna	1	0
Bhaiya Ramratan	1	0
Ghati Ganpat Hari	1	0
	Rs. 34	0
Staff of Vora N K. Suttarwalla, Nagdevi, as below:	22	0
Vora Rosanali Abdulhussain	11	0
Shah Premchand Parsotam	5	0
Vora Rajabali Hadihussain	2	0
Vora Abdul Kayum Hadihussain	2	0
Vora Fejulbhai Eyabhai	2	0
	Rs. 22	0
	Rs. 2,501	0
Shah Liladhar Depar of Dadar	51	0
Ratanji Dahyabhai	10	0
Dahyabhai Madhavlal Vyas	2	0
Patel Rambhai Shivabhai Ramgunjmandi (Kota State) as below	119	4
Bhai Tulsidas Shamji	15	0
Sardar Dharamsing and Sons	11	0
Parikh Maganlal Sakalchand	7	0
Seth Jagannath Narayan	7	0
Seth Nandaram Mishrilal	7	0
Patel Rambhai Shivabhai	7	0
Ramganjmandi Station Master	6	0
Sardar Balvant Sing	5	0
Sardar Stone Comp	5	0
Amratlal Jadavchand	5	0
Shah Chimanlal Harilal	5	0
Patel Vithalbhai Motibhai	5	0
Seth Ganeslal Gandilal	5	0
Parikh Natvarlal Manilal	5	0
Patel Chandulal Gordhandas	5	0
Manilal Bhailal	5	0
Babu Gopinath	4	0
Shah Chimanlal Mohanlal	3	0
Sardar Pratapsing	3	0
Shah Bhaichand Chhaganlal	2	0
Nanakram Treasurer	1	4
Indarsing Jakani	1	0
	Rs. 119	4

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

City's Water Supply

Will there be water scarcity in Bombay again this year during the Summer? Last year, at the instance of the Municipal Engineer, the Corporation considerably curtailed the water supply to the City as the former apprehended failure of the monsoon by certain ingenious mathematical calculations which stated that every 33 years, the monsoon had failed previously. Fortunately, the monsoon was more successful than was anticipated even by the Government Meteorological Department. The citizens, however, put up with the inconvenience of the shortage of the water supply and anyhow the year passed on. If the storage of the Tansa Tank, which is the principal source of water supply in the city, is to be the criterion in the matter, it is much less than what it was last year. At the beginning of January 1933, the storage in this tank was 28,637 million gallons and at the end of the same month 25,592 million gallons, as against 26,822 million gallons at the beginning of January 1934, 23,522 million gallons at the end of the month. The storage of water is thus much less than what it was last year and unless the citizens observe strict economy in the use of water, there is likelihood of the supply being curtailed, perhaps, more stringently than was done last year.

M. C. C. And Bihar Relief

While collections are being made all over the country for the Bihar Relief Fund by every possible means—by door-to-door collections, by holding benefit performances, wrestling matches and the like — it is very gratifying that the Board of Cricket Control in India should have decided on having a cricket match in Bombay for the benefit of the Bihar sufferers.

It appears that the M.C.C. have agreed to play their last match in Bombay against an All-India Eleven. If a really representative team is selected by the Board of Cricket Control and if the Indian players do accept the invitation to play—it seems a little doubtful, after what seems to have happened at Madras behind the scenes,—it would still be possible for the All-India Eleven to beat the M.C.C. But whether it is a defeat or a success, local cricket enthusiasts would gladly welcome the occasion to witness once more the brilliant cricketers of India playing the M.C.C. on the Esplanade ground. There is no doubt that the public would attend the proposed three-day match in their thousands and help afflicted Bihar.

LOAN DEAL WITH CENTRAL BANK

Bombay Solicitor's Evidence In Case Against Petits

Details of negotiations which the witness carried on with the Central Bank of India for a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 for the first accused, were given out by Mr. H. K. Colah, Senior Partner of Messrs. Mervanji Colah and Co. on Wednesday, before Mr. G.R. Khairaz Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit, her daughter Mrs. Dinbai Petit and her son Mr. Phirozesha Petit, are charged with the fraudulent transfer of property with a view to defrauding the creditors at the instance of Mr. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Colah stated that, out of Rs. 2,25,000, which he received from the Provident Investment Co. on behalf of the first accused, he gave a cheque for Rs. 1,00,000 to Mr. Jehangir B. Petit on 21|11|'29.

On the same date, witness took the signature of the first accused on the agreement regarding the loan and attested it himself predating it by a day. The first accused signed the promissory note also.

On 22-11-'29, the witness gave a cheque of Rs. 1,00,000 to Mr. Jehangir B. Petit out of Rs. 2,25,000, which he received from the Provident Investment Co. on behalf of the first accused.

Mr. Petit signed a promissory-note for that amount in favour of the first accused. The same day the witness gave a cheque for Rs. 70,000 to the Secretary of the Central Bank of India, got back the title deeds and got the pronote signed by the first accused duly cancelled. The witness believed that the amount was a repayment of the loan that he had already deposed to. The title deeds which he received from the Bank were sent to Mr. F.E. Dinshaw.

Mr. Setalvad, the prosecuting counsel, reminded the Court that the witness was not only a solicitor, but also a relative of the accused.

Magistrate: And that is why he has preserved the family literature, and without his evidence, you would not have been able to get on with the case.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CENTRAL BANK.

Continuing the witness stated that on 7-2-1930, he saw Mr. Pochkhanawala of the Central Bank of India regarding the proposal of the first accused to borrow Rs. 3,00,000 on the Sheikh Memon St. property and some of the ornaments.

The witness informed on the same day the conversation that took place between him and Mr. Pochkhanawala to the first accused on the telephone.

On 10-2-'30, the Secretary of the Bank saw the witness in connection with the loan and told that the matter had been placed before the Board of Directors and that the witness would be receiving a communication very soon. The witness had a personal interview with the first accused the same day, when the second accused was also present, and informed her regarding the communication he received from the Secretary.

The same evening, a letter from the Bank was received by the witness's firm informing them that the Bank would be paying 50 per cent. of the value of the Sheikh Memon Street property and 50 per cent. of the value of the ornaments as valued by the Bank's valuer.

BANK'S TERMS.

Questioned regarding a certain statement that he had made in the letter, witness stated that he formed the impression that the first accused was a substantial party by her general repute, and he added that that was the belief of many also.

The case was postponed to Thursday.

Mr. M.C. Setalwad appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. S.G. Velinkar, Chhotubhai Desai and Lam defended the accused.

Beautiful

SOFT SILKY HAIR

. . .unobtainable by ordinary washing

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

C-96

MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

WORKING OF INDIAN RLYS.

Main Cause For Fall In Earnings

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

A comprehensive analysis of the working of the Indian Railways (both State and Company-managed) in respect of their finance, new construction and engineering works, transportation, rolling-stock and materials as well as staff is made in the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1932-33 which has been published on the eve of presentation of the Railway Budget.

The report, which runs into more than a hundred foolscap pages, explains how the universal trade depression continued to be felt by railways as well with greater intensity during the year under review, resulting in a decline in exports of Rs. 25 crores or 15 per cent as compared with 1931-32.

The imports, however, showed an improvement of Rs. 7 crores or five per cent.

The total value of exports from British India during the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 136 crores and that of imports to Rs. 133 crores.

The decline in export traffic was one of the main factors contributing to the decline in railway earnings as compared with 1931-32, a year none too prosperous.—A.P.

Muslim Relief Committee On Jawahar's Arrest

Mr. Minnatullah, Secretary, Muslim Relief Committee, Monghyr wires:—

"In the opinion of the Muslim Relief Committee, Monghyr, the present action of the Government in arresting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was doing wholly relief work in the affected areas, is nothing, but increasng the afflictions of the ruined citizens of the Behar Province. His prompt visit, teaching of self-reliance, and the heroic deed in which he cleared the debris at Monghyr will never be forgotten.

Concession For Carrying Goods For Relief

NEW DELHI, Feb 13

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh has received a letter from Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways saying that Mr. Prior, Secretary to the Viceroy's Relief Fund, Patna has been wired to issue instructions to the officials of all bona fide Relief Associations regarding concession in the matter of carriage of consignments of goods for the purpose of earthquake relief.

Instructions have been issued to State-managed Railways that half the rate of concession be allowed for goods and parcels meant for relief.—United Press.

RELEASE JAWAHAR AND HELP BEHAR

(Continued from page 1)

any representation from his constituency or from anybody else unseated him, but his constituency re-elected him unopposed.

Sir B. L Mitter: That is a very interesting piecee of information. (Laughter).

Beforee calling upon Mr. B. Das to put his short notice question, the President drew attention to the publication of questions before their admission by the President and also to the publication of the proceedings of the Select Committee in the press. The President said that they had not the power which the House of Commons enjoyed, namely, that of calling the offending newspaper to the bar of the House and to punish it. He added that members should zealously guard the privileges of the House by creating a convention against such publications and thereby acquire a claim for the establishment of the privilege.

Nawab Ismail and Mr. K. C. Neogy pointed out that their questions had appeared in the press in spite of the fact that they had not given them to the press.

Mr. B. Das contended that it was the duty of the elected members to intimate their intention to take up certain matters with a view to showing their constituencies how they were noting as watch-dogs of the public.

The President said that the member would not find support for that view in any Parliament in the world.

Dr. Zia-ud-Din observed that if a short notice question was not published, then the members would be put in, a difficult position in pursuing the matter or being present in the House punctually.

Mr. B. Das then put his short notice question urging the Government to extend free money order facilities to Babu Rajendra Prasad and other funds.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that the Government had decided to extend facilities to Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Calcutta's Mayor's funds, both of which, he said, were being administered in close co-operation with the Bihar Government. (Applause.)

Sir Harry Haig presented the report of the Select Committee on the States' Protection Bill.

The President remarked that hereafter the members of any committee, who were absent on the day of the signature, could authorise only the Chairman of the Select Committee or the Secretary of the Assembly to append their signature to the report and to such minutes of dissnt as the member concerned specified.

The House took up the further discussion of Mr. S. C. Mitra's resolution recommending the taking of steps to equalise the rate of excise duty and import duty on kerosene oil and also on other allied mineral oils on which the rate of excise and import duties were different.

Mr. Jadhav said that the petroleum industry should not have been protected as it was not facing any foreign competition. Moreover, the industry was flourishing at the expense of the consumer, for petroleum companies declared heavy dividends and bonuses to shareholders.

Mr. Hocken Hull (Assam) opposed the resolution.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that the resolution, if accepted, would not improve the Budgetary position in any way, and would be an additional burden on the consumer.

Mr. B. A. Mayng said so long as Burma remained a part of India, Burma should derive benefit from preferential duties.

Sir George Schuster hoped that it was not the intention of the mover of the resolution to force the hands of the Government to disclose their budgetary proposals.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. S.C. Mitra, replying to the debate, said that he did not want lip sympathy, but the Government should keep the interests of India at heart.

Mr. Mitra finally withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Gupteshwar Prasad Singh then moved:—

LOAN TO BIHAR.

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to advance such a loan without interest or at a very low rate of interest to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, as may be required to help the reconstruction of the economic structure of Bihar devastated by the recent earthquake."

The mover in his speech gave a detailed account of the havoc done to the people and to the Government who had received a major part of the revenue from the affected areas. He hoped that the country and the Government would lend a helping hand to Bihar in her dire distress.

Mr. Shafi Daudi said that immediate relief was now being given on a liberal scale, but permanent reconstruction was required not only in respect of houses, but also for local bodies.

Mr. Studd, on behalf of the European planter families, who too, had suffered losses, hoped that the Government of India would not only advance loans, but would give at least some portion without interest.

Mr. B. Das expressed his sympathy on behalf of Orissa with the sufferers in Bihar, and suggested that loans should be advanced not under arbitrary limits but according to the capacity of individual, repayable within 15 years of which during the first 2 years no interest would be charged for money invested in rebuilding of houses.

The House then rose for lunch.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari urged the Government to act in the present case like the great kings of the olden days and give Rs. 5 crores and never think of interest.

The Raja of Dudhoria urged that relief should be adequate but prompt.

RELEASE JAWAHARLAL.

Mr. Patil said that by the employment of Sappers and Miners in the removal of the debris and clearing highways, large sums of moneys would be saved. He advised the Government to release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was doing useful work for Bihar sufferers.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the calamity being an all-India one, the best way in which the whole of India could contribute was by financing operations in Bihar through the Central Government and even if the Finance Member suggested that no interest be charged for loans, the Assembly should approve of the suggestion. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh gave an account of the havoc wrought by the earthquake. The question was not of rebuilding houses, but of rebuilding half of the province.

He observed that the five crores estimate suggested by the Secretary of State was very inadequate.

Mr. N.M. Joshi suggested that in rebuilding towns, the Bihar Government should see that all modern principles of sanitation were observed and also that future requirements regarding traffic and rights of property were kept in sight.

UTILISE FAMINE FUND.

Mr. Raghbir Singh wanted that famine relief fund should be utilised for the purpose of allaying the distress of Bihar people.

Mr. Brij Kishore said that the Government should raise money now that it was available at cheap rates.

Mr. Rustogi also supported the resolution.

SCHUSTER'S ASSURANCE

Sir George Schuster replying said that if the resolution was aimed at whipping the Government to take interest, it was unnecessary. If it was aimed at supporting the Government and expressing sympathy with Bihar, he welcomed it. The Government of India, he observed, had already given their earnest consideration and Sir Alan Parsons, the Finance Secretary, had examined the position on the spot.

He added, "We are working out a plan in complete agreement with the Bihar Government. I am not in a position to anounce the full details and will do so either by the budget speech or possibly at an earlier date. We hope that the lines on which we propose to deal with the situation should be adequate to meet the needs and commend itself to the House."

He accepted the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Jadhav then moved a resolution that the present duty on raw unexposed films should be abolished for period of fifteen years in order that the indigenous film industry might derive substantial benefit and encouragement.

Mr. B. Das asked the President to see that the aeroplane which had been flying over the Assembly hall occasionally did not do so any more, as he suffered from heart trouble, thinking that it was an earthquake.

Sir Frank Noyce said that it was impossible in the present financial conditions of the Government to accept the resolution.

Mr. Jadhav withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Brijkishore moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee of enquiry consisting of officials, experts and members of the Assembly to enquire into the causes of the present agricultural distress and devise means for improving the condition of landholders and peasants.

The debate will continue on the next non-official day, which according to the president, will be before the end of the present session.—A. P.

INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC

CONCERT

OF THE ALL INDIA FAMOUS ARTISTE

KESARBAI

under the Patronage and presence of

KHAN BAHADUR COOPER, Minister Local Self-Go vernment.

SATURDAY, 17th February, at 9-30 p.m.

AT

Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

THIS is a rare opportunity to hear FIRST CLASS INDIAN MUSIC. Bai KESARBAI never appears in the public. She has consented to give this Concert as all the income of it will be for the benefit of the SWITZERLAND SECTION of the H. O. H. FETE.

TICKET PRICES:—

Rs. 5-10 ; Rs. 4-8 ; Rs. 3-6 ; Rs. 2-4 ; and Rs. 1-2.

Tickets can be had from ROSE & Co. and from the BLUE GATE of the H. O. H. FETE from 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

DO NOT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

SHOCK THAT MAY RIVAL BEHAR

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Another earthquake shock, which may possibly rival the Bihar earthquake in intensity, was recorded this morning at the Bombay Observatory.

EPICENTRE

In an interview the Director of the Observatory said that the shock was recorded also in Agra and Calcutta thus enabling him to locate the epicentre at about 2,900 miles away, apparently in the East Indies beyond latitude 2 degrees North and longitude 110 degrees East.

VERY SEVERE

While the distance is too great for the observatory to estimate the exact extent of the disturbance, it is surmised that the shock was a very severe one.—A. P.

BREAK AT START

Anglo-Jap. Textile Talks

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Anglo-Japanese textile negotiations encountered obstacle on the first day and adjourned for a week to enable an informal exchange of views to take place. It is understood that differences relate to the geographical scope of the conference. The British desire that it should be worldwide, while the Japanese prefer limitation to the British Empire.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE

Agreement Complete

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Major Colville announced in the Commons that the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement is complete and will be signed on Friday. He declined to disclose the contents, but said it would provide increased opportunity to all trades interested in the Russian markets.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald told a questioner in the Commons that the Governor of Ceylon had vetoed no Bills since the constitution of the Council, but a Bill relating to judgment debtors was reserved for the signification His Majesty's pleasure and assent was refused.—Reuter's Special.

DISSOLVE CHAMBER

Socialist Move Against French Govt.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

The Socialist group in the Chamber decided to vote against the Doumergue Government and advocate the immediate dissolution of the Chamber, and also to oppose any abbreviation of the budget debate.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Admiralty announce that Prince George has been promoted to the rank of a Commander.—Reuter's Special.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(Continued from page 6.)

the communities is the only practical one.

Basis Of Unity.

The foundations of unity have to be laid in the daily conduct of the two communities towards each other. A kind word or act goes a long way in creating the right atmosphere. It may rouse a warmth in a person's heart which may last a considerable time.

Solidarity is based on the cumulative effect of these individual acts. I remember during the Moharum period we used to send a small present of money to our Moslem neighbours, and on the feast day we received uncooked food from them in return. This yearly exchange created such a good feeling that in times of tension we used to feel comparatively secure. There need be no motive behind such acts, but it is by establishing contacts of this nature that we can live happily side by side. After all, why should not a Hindu help a Moslem in daily life? When the opportunity comes our way, why not show common humanity? If we did this habitually there would be no Moslem bitterness in the shape of organised communalism. One such act carried out in practice wears off the edge of suspicion.

In a large communal agreement one has to look to the needs of the community and one cannot give away everything. If Hindus are in a majority there are as many to look after. There is no selfishness attached to this if the motive is unselfish. But in everyday life the two communities should reciprocate in helping each other, whenever a chance presents itself to a person belonging to either community. This mutual help will create the good-will on which the structure of unity can be raised. Good-will does not come by wishing, but is to be won by small acts showing a changed attitude.

Without this solid foundation Conferences are of little avail.

The Personal Touch.

We do things in a big way, but silent work is often as effective. Conferences help to focus public opinion, but a great deal can be done by a personal talk between two leaders. In close contact it may be seen that points of difference are fewer than supposed.

Why not establish such contacts? Our leaders at present are busy with so many things that they haven't time to meet each other.

But this kind of concentrated work is essential for attaining unity.

In short, we need half a dozen Congress leaders gifted with sweet reasonableness, taking up the work of Hindu-Moslem unity with earnestness and zeal and determination. They should give their whole attention to it and have the will to succeed. They should establish personal contacts with as many sections of both communities as possible. They should have an idea in their minds of striking a wise balance between the needs of a community and the nation.

Conferences can follow, and if the preliminary work is done with thoroughness, the results at a Conference will be good.

Thousands of Nationalists all over the country should, by personal example, show that they do not make any distinction between the two communities in serving them. If the determination of national workers is strong and finds expression, in acts, the people are bound to follow their lead, and we shall be making a real advance towards unity.

SINGAPORE GOES FOR JAPANESE GOODS

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14.

Owing to intense Japanese competition a number of leading Singapore importers are abandoning trading with British and Continental manufacturers and are importing Japanese goods instead. Some merchants are arranging to open offices in Japan.—Reuter's Special.

R. T. C. ON TRADE

LONDON, Feb. 14.

An important new Round Table Conference opened in London to-day between the representatives of cotton and artificial silk industries of Britain and Japan.

The chief problem confronting the conference is Japanese competition with Lancashire's products in the Empire and foreign markets and the main objective is to secure a reasonable competition and stability in the world markets.

Mr. T. D. Barlow led the British delegation, while the Japanese representatives were headed by Mr. Okada, Chief of the Japanese Trade Mission, in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Runciman welcomed the delegates at the opening of the session. The negotiations are private and are expected to be protracted.—Reuter's Special.

RS. 101-6 FOR MAYOR'S FUND

Members of the staff of Seth Gusai Laxmigirji Bhagwatgirji, have contributed Rs. 101-6 towards Mayor's Relief Fund for helping minor boys and girls, who are without parents.

Aga Khan Reiterates His Faith In Federation

Says Its Practical Wisdom & Workability Will Solve Indian Problem

NEW DELHI. Feb. 13.

In honour of Their Highness the Aga Khan and the Begum Aga Khan, the Muslim members of the Central Legislature gave dinner at the Gymkhana Club to-night when large number of guests were present. Sir Abdur Rahim, member of the Legislative Assembly, presided. Those invited were: Sir Shanmukham and Lady Chetty, Sir George and Lady Schuster, Sir Brojendra and Lady Mitter, Sir Joseph and Lady Bhore Sir Hary and Lady Haig, Sir Frank and Lady Noyce, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Rau, Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. F. Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Glancy, Mr. and Mrs. James Hezlette, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Clow, Mr. and Mrs. A. Raisman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sloan, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. H. Mackenzie, Ltd.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, Sir Leslie Sewell Hudson Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody and many other M.L.A.'s and well-known persons.

The hosts were: Captain Sher Mohammed Khan, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, K. B. Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtollah, Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Nawab Naharsinghji Iswarsingji (Nasrulla Khan) Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Kunwar Hajee Ismaiel Ali Khan, Muhammad Yamin Khan, Sir Mohammad Yakub, Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad, Hony. Lt. Nawab Md. Ibrahim Ali Khan, Major Nawab Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, K. S. Shaikh Fazal Haq Piracha, Moulvi Muhammad Shafee Daoodi, Abdul Matin Choudhury, Nawab Khwaja Habibullah, Nawab Malik Md. Hayat Khan Noon, Saiyad Mohamed Padshah, K. B. Syed Abdul Hafeez, Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy, K. B. Hafiz Muhammad Halim, K. B. Chaudhury Muhammad Din, Mr. Hossain Imam, Nawab Sahibzada Sayad and Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah.

Sir Abdur Rahim proposing the toast to H. H. the Rt. Hon. Aga Khan recalled the various stages in which the Aga Khan was associated with reforms in India, and said that his last achievement was the joint memorandum of the Indian delegates before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which was a landmark in the political history of India. The Aga Khan had throughout his career worked, for the uplift of the people and not of one section or community or class.

Those present, continued the speaker) were all proud that such a distinguished son of India had after four years separation come back and was now in their midst They would do well to profit by any advice that such a sincere Indian nationalist and such a strong friend of Great Britain would give them. Sir Abdur Rahim said: "we the Mahomedans and Hindus have an unique opportunity in the presence of Highness to utilise all the great influence which he can exercise not only in India but in England. (Hear, hear). The Aga Khan is a great advocate of federation and the Hindus and Muslims would do well to unite together and give him their mandate and support in he great task in which he is engaged of helping India."

AGA KHAN RESPONDS.

The Aga Khan was cheered when he rose to respond to the toast. He thanked the hosts and said that the elected members represented the voice of the country better than any other set of men. It would be one of their tasks to prepare the country more to realise the importance of the elected members and organise parties throughout the country for the coming reforms. They must develop independence of judgment and select a political party, and having chosen a party they must have the discipline to follow the leader. Only on that principle could democracy work.

POST WAR SENTIMENTS.

The Aga Khan complimented the work of the Indian delegates who had elected him their chairman. He did his duty to serve the community, the country and the Empire, these were not contradictions in terms. The world after the post-war sentiments, was again becoming calculating and practical, and they in India must also take the practical, worldly possible view of politics.

"Lord Morley always used to say that politics is the art of the possible. Let us realise what is immediately possible and immediately in front of us, but take good care that the immediate does not jeopardise the future" (Cheers) I am a confirmed optimist and I like my friends to be the same. Providence has tied us with Britain, shall those ties be iron fetters or silken cords or wireless. I believe sincerely in wireless. I believe the British Empire will be strong with all units held together by wireless, by general culture and general tolerance of each of its components.

FEDERATIONIST.

Sir Abdur Rahim has referred to me as a federationist. Long ago I wrote a book on that. I sincerely believe that only by federation wherein rulers are included can we solve the problem of India. Like our communal problem there will be very little logic in it but there will be a great deal of practical wisdom and workability in it. In that spirit we worked at the R.T.C. and presented our joint memorandum and we were not looking far ahead than ten years because further distance none can foresee. Who could say in 1910 that Hitler will rule where the Kaiser ruled or Lenin in place of the Czar (applause). Our objective was to have something immediately based on justice and fairplay meaning real progress for all concerned (Applause).

Whether we have succeeded or not will depend on twelve humble men who put their signatures to the memorandum, we who came from different sections of society, from different communities with different pasts but we presented an united front.

I can truly say that we were of one heart, one mind and one head. Its in your hand whether that spirit will go forward in achieving the new constitution and working it."

Concluding the Aga Khan said that he and his wife would remember this evenings function with pride. (Cheers.)—A. P.

10 SERIOUSLY INJURED

Bus Turns Turtle Near Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Feb 13

Ten persons were seriously injured as a result of a motor bus plying between Ahmedabad and Naroda turning turtle.

The bus was com g from Naroda to Ahmedabad when suddenly due, it is stated, to the negligence of the driver who is said to have been drunk it swerved and met with the accident.

The injured persons were removed to the hospital.—United Press.

OF GREAT VALUE TO INDIAN CRICKET

B. C. C.'s Message To M. C. C. President

MADRAS, Feb 14

On the conclusion of the final test match the following message was sent by the Board of Control for Cricket in India to the President of the M. C. C., Lords Cricket Ground, London:—

"Hearty congratulations on convincing victory. The tour has been of great value to Indian cricket as we hope to prove in the next test encounter. "Au revoir." —A. P.

MAHATMA COLLECTS Rs. 25, 187

Successful Tour In Coimbatore Town And Dist.

MADRAS, Feb 13

The total amount presented to Mr. Gandhi for the Harijan Fund during his visit to Coimbatore town and district, including jewels worth Rs. 3,000 aggregates Rs. 25,187, excluding collections at Bhavani, Kodumudi and Erode yesterday. Coimbatore town alone subscribed Rs. 11,266.—A.P.

GOVT. WELLS OPEN TO ALL

Facilities For Bulsar Harijans

BULSAR, Feb 13

All wells belonging to the Government have been declared open to all communities, without distinction of caste and creed.

According to this notification "untouchables" who up till now had had to draw water from wells located at a distance will be entitled to draw water from more centrally located wells, which are also kept in a better condition.—United Press.

Alleged Attack On Processionists

CAWNPORE, Feb 12

(Censored & delayed.)

Serious developments were averted last evening when a peaceful marriage procession of Lala Raja Babu, Rais and Landlord, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Manniram Lachhmandas, passing by Moulganj was suddenly attacked by some Muslims, who asked the processionists to stop playing music before the mosque situated there.

Music was not stopped and the procession went its way. Brickbats were hurled, as a result of which several men received injuries, including the younger son of the late Lala Ramcharni.

The marriage was performed with great eclat with the granddaughter of the late Lala Manmanlal—United Press.

CONCESSIONS THIS YEAR ALSO

Sequel To Low Level Of Agricultural Prices

Govt. Order Regulation Of Land Revenue Dues

The Government of Bombay, after considering carefully the situation arising out of the continued low level of prices of agricultural produce, with a view to deciding whether any concessions in land revenue similar to those granted in the last three years should prove necessary, have concluded that the situation requires concessions this year also. They have accordingly directed that the collection of land revenue dues during the current year should be regulated in the following manner:—

NORTHERN DIVISION AND B. S. D.

2. (i) In no district of the Northern Division, and in the Bombay Suburban District should more than one year's assessment be levied except in cases where the arrears are unauthorised. The special suspensions given during the last two years in the rice tracts should be remitted.

(ii) In certain areas specified below, in which rice is the principal crop and in which the settlements are of recent dates, a further concession by way of remission of 3 annas in the rupee is to be given. The following are the talukas and mahals of the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts affected by the above order:—

THANA DISTRICT

(1) Thana, (2) Bhiwandi, (3) Kalyan, (4) Bassein and (5) Murbad.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT (South Salsette and Ambernath.)

CENTRAL DIVISION

3. The collections including collections of arrears should follow the annewaris provided that in no case should more than 1-1/2 assessments be collected, even though the annewaris should justify collection of 2 assessments.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

4. (a) Kolaba District.—The special suspensions given during the last two years in the rice tracts are remitted. In addition a special remission of 3 annas in the rupee is to be granted in the following talukas:—

(1) Karjat, (2) Panwel, including Uran Mahal, (3) Pen, (4) Roha and (5) Alibag.

(b) Ratnagiri District.—The special suspensions given during the last two years in the rice tracts are remitted. In addition a special remission of 2 annas in the rupee is to be given in the following talukas and mahal of the Ratnagiri District:—

(1) Rajapur, (2) Devgad, (3) Khed and (4) Mandangad Mahal.

(c) Belgaum.—(i) A suspension of 4 annas in the rupee is to be granted in the case of 26 rice villages of the Sampgaon Taluka.

(ii) As regards the rest of the district the annewari limits of 4 annas and 6 annas should be raised to 5 annas and 7 annas, respectively, as the critical limits for collection of land revenue; and in villages where there are suspended arrears and the annewari is 8 annas or above but less than 10 annas, only one assessment should be collected. In villages with an annewari of 10 annas and above, 1-1/2 assessments should be collected, if due, but not more.

(d) Dharwar.—The ordinary rules should be followed except that not more than 1-1/2 assessments should be collected, even through the annewari is 11 annas or above.

(e) Bijapur.—In Hungund, Badami and Bagalkot talukas and Bilgi Petha the annewari limits of 4 annas and 6 annas should be raised to 5 annas and 7 aannas, respectively, as the critical limits for the collection of land revenue; and throughout the district, in villages where there are authorised arrears and the annewari of crops is 8 annas and above but less than 10 annas, only one assessment should be collected; where it is 10 annas and above, 1-1/2 assessments should be collected, if due, but not more.

(f) Kanara.—Only the current year's land revenue should be collected except where the arrears are unauthorised. As regards past arrears the arrears of 1930-31 should be remitted, while those of 1931-32 and 1932-33 should be re-suspended.

Official And Personal

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Rotary Club at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne attended the Bombay Presidency Championship Dog Show at the Town Hall and afterwards gave away the prizes on Tuesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with Vice Admiral Sir Humphrey and Lady Walwyn at Admiral's House on Tuesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Byculla Club Ball on Tuesday.

Actually Costs Less

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GOODYEAR

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY!
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW!
The Greatest and the most brilliant
MUSICAL—SINGING—DANCING
Picture yet produced

BROADWAY THRU A KEYHOLE

DAILY: 6-30; 10 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY
BITTER TEA of GENERAL YEN
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An unique and Splend id offer—Beautiful
TEA SET and CABINET
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY
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To the holder of the lucky number during the week's run of this Picture.
THE LUCKY NUMBER WILL BE PRINTED ON A FREE PACKET OF SPENCER'S DELICIOUS K. T. E. TEA TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO ALL PURCHASERS OF SEATS IN THE BALCONY, FIRST and SECOND CLASSES.
WELLINGTON Talkies
DHOBI TALAO

PANGARKAR BACK IN BARODA

Contemplates Legal Action Against Authorities

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 13.

Mr. Pangarker arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day. Mr. Thakorprasad Pandya received him at the station. The local police after detaining him for some time took him to Lila Bungla in the evening, where he was asked to go away but he came to the Union Office where he was heartily greeted by workers and friends. He intends to take the matter to court for wrongful restraint.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

FENI, Feb 13

The Sub-Divisional Officer committeed to the Court of Seessions, accused Ali Noaz and Abdul Khaleque on a charge of causing the death of one Afzal of Ballavapur a village within the jurisdiction of Chhagalinya, P. S.

It is stated that this was a sequel to the quarrel over the meat of a bison that came down from the Tripura hills and was shot down by one Madhumia on the 18th of July last.

Two of the accused Sujamia and Kukbul were discharged while another accused Bazal Rahaman is still absconding.—United Press.

Ratnagiri—Mr. Gilligan, Collector of Ratnagiri, performed the opening ceremony of the Ratnagiri Jetty on Sunday evening. The Jetty is 990 feet in length.—A. P.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE
REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT
Brightens all Metal Wares.
LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

U. S. AND BRITISH AND DUTCH TEAS

LONDON, Feb 14

The imports of British-grown tea in the United States fell by seven-three-quarter million lbs. in 1933, while Dutch-grown imports increased by seven-and-a-half million lbs., states a review of Tea Trade, last year, issued by Messrs. Brook Bond Company. The fall is due to fact that owing to Empire preference Java tea can be bought at much more attractive prices by the United States importers. The production of British-grown tea in the year fell by 108 3/4 million lbs. —Reuter's Special.

Benares—H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda has accept the invitation of the Benares University to perform the opening ceremony of Sayajirao Gaekwar Library which has been built with the donation of Rs. 2,00,000 from the Maharaja Sahib. The ceremony will take place on February 19 at 5 p.m.—United Press.

RUBBER RESTRICTION DEBATE

LONDON, Feb 14

The 'Financial News" Amsterdam correspondent says the International Association for Rubber Culture, Dutch Indies, meet here on February 16th to discuss restriction. It is learned from authoritative source the Dutch Government stipulate any restriction measures have to be taken principally by European producers —Reuter's Special.

New Delhi—The annual general meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association (British India Branch) will be held in the Assembly Chamber on 22nd instant. The Executive Committee held a meeting on Tuesday at which the question of opening Provincial branches in British India was postponed till after the new constitution in view of a letter from the Secretary, Empire Parliamentary Association, to that effect.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN N. Y. COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 5 Points Down

SHARP RISE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Commodities Slightly Easy

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

On Wednesday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate and the sterling-franc cross-rate witnessed minor fluctuations.

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton market developed considerable weakness probably on account of unfavourable reports in connection with the Bankhead Ginning Bill. The price fluctuations were erratic.

Local cotton prices registered a sharp fall at night but closed quiet.

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM.

London gold and silver prices ruled firm and the local market registered a sharp rise in silver prices.

COMMODITIES FEATURELESS

Liverpool wheat was easy but Chicago wheat ruled steady. Argentine linseed was slightly weak. Other commodities were featureless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Feb. 14.

To-day's closing rate	12.28
To-day's opening rate	12.10
Difference	—.18
To-day's closing rate	12.23
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	210-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Previous closing rate	6.43
To-day's opening rate	6.28
Difference	—.15
To-day's closing rate	6.23
Difference	—.20

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 14.

The market developed considerable weakness probably due to unfavourable reports in connection with the Bankhead Ginning Bill which does not seem to hold out prospects of enactment. This setback in the progress of the curtailment plan resulted in heavy liquidation by tired bulls which depressed values to a considerable extent. However prices somewhat steadied at the lower level as some covering and trade buying appeared and the market rallied partially.

Dealings in May opened at 12.10 i.e. eighteen points lower than the previous closing. After early weakness, prices immediately rallied on covering and some speculative purchases which brought May up to 12.19 when a sharp decline followed easier Liverpool advices with the price gradually falling to 11.90. At this level helped by steadier stock exchange the market began to regain some of its lost ground and May stood at 12.00.

The New York cotton market closed at 12.23 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 14.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (12.38|12.34) 11.96|11.93.
May (12.38|12.34) 12.13|12.10
July (12.56|12.53) 12.30|12.06.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (3.45) 6.30
American May (6.44) 6.29.
Egyptian March (9.10) 8.91
Egyptian May (9.06) 8.86.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 14.
10-45 P.M.

As the New York cotton futures opened with a decline of 15 to 18 points, Broach A.M. was traded in at Rs. 210 in the local market and later at Rs. 207-8 when New York futures were reported to be about 34 points down. There was heavy selling by option dealers and bull operators.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	5.03-1|2
To-day's closing	5.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	5.03-1|8
To-day's opening	5.03-1|2
To-day's closing	5.03-1|2
Difference	+.0-3|8

FRANC RATE.

London, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	77.12
To-day's opening	77.06
To-day's closing	77.09
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 14.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.03-1|2 and moved in a very narrow margin without any important fluctuations.

The closing rate was 5.03-1|2.

Franc opened at 77.03 and then improved to 77.15, thereafter the rate steadied down to minor variations.

The closing rate was 77.09.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 14.

The market closed quiet with an uncertain tendency. India and China bought.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19-15|16d.	20-1|4d.
Forward	20d.	20-5|16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 14.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|16|11	£6|17|5

BULLION.

London, Feb. 14.

Influx (Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil.
Gold (£6|16|11) £6|17|5.
Silver (19-15|16d.) 20-1|4d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 14.

3 months (31-32 p.c.) 31|32 p.c.
4 months (1 1|32 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 3|32 p.c.) 1 3|32 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, Feb. 14.
3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6-3|32) 1.6-3|32.
Paris on Bombay (5.82 1|2) 5.81-3|8.
New York on Bombay (38|12) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1|2) 0.96 7|8.
London on Milan (57.93) 57.08.
London on Shanghai (1.4 3|8) 1.4-3|8.
London on Kobe (1-2 7|32) 1-2 1|4.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Liverpool wheat opened easy at 49-1|2 for March, 51-1|2 for May and 53-1|4 for July, i.e. 1|2 penny lower. The market weakened due to lack of enquiry as a result of quieter advices from abroad and very little business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 14.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 99-1|8, July at 89-1|8 and September at 89-3|4. The market was fairly active on improved buying but traders are still awaiting developments in Washington.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Feb. 14.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 36-3|4, July 36-1|4 and rye opened quiet with May at 51 and July at 52-1|4. Very little business passed but the undertone continued steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Benos Aires, Feb. 14.

Argentine linseed opened quiet but steady but later prices gave way slightly on liquidation and the lack of foreign demand May option standing at 12.14 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 14.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£225 7|8) £226 3|4 quiet.
Lead (£11 7|16) £11 9|16 steady.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 7|8 to £36 3|8) £35 3|4 to £36 1|4.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1|4) 1-1 1|2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1|2) 1-9.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1|4) 1-1 3|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 3|4) 1-10 1|2.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb.|Mar. (£16 1|4) £16 3|8 paid.
Dundee Feb. (£18 1|2) unquoted.
Lightning Feb. (£17 1|4) unquoted

RUBBER.

Spot (4 11|16) 4 3|4 paid and value.
Jan.|Mar. (4 25|32) 4 13|16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb.|March (£11 1|2) £11 3|8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb.|March (£11 5|16) £11 1|4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb.|Mar. (£9-7|16) £9 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb.|Mar. (£9 1|4) £9 1|4 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 55 and 58|8 for ready and Fagan delivery. Prices improved on reports of the imminence of the import duty which gradually brought quotations to Rs. 56 and 59|14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33|15|2, 33|15|3 and 33|15|3 for ready, Fagun and Chaitra delivery. There was practically nothing doing and prices showed no improvement due to the lack of any stimulating advices from abroad and closed steady at Rs. 34, 34 and 34.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay. Feb. 14.

200 G G Kesha Khandwa 185.
200 G G Kesha Nimarkhedi 186-1/4.
300 Premji Harji Barwaha 183-1/2.
206 Tata Mill Dhungadhra 201-1/4 p
100 Bombay & Co., Badarpur 222.
100 Bombay & Co., Sadli 11 on.
100 B. Maheshwari Miyagaon 10 on.
125 G G Kesha Harda 189.
300 G G Kesha Ranala 2 off.

INTEREST COMPLETELY LACKING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

EFFECT OF CONTINUED DISTURBED CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA

Good Business In Sugar And Cocoa

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

On the Stock Exchange the prevailing apathy in America coupled with continued disturbed conditions in Austria restricted business considerably and the interest was almost completely lacking.

Commodities were dull apart from good business in sugar and cocoa.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 14.

The 3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 14.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were inactive. The general tone was rather irregular. Giltedges and industrials in general were quiet but steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£76) £76.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|2) £102 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110) £110.
4 per cent. Funding Loan (£112-1|4) £112-1|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102) £101 7|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (Dol. 13 1|4) Dol. 13 1|8.
International Holding (Dol. 2 1|4) Dol. 2 1|4.
Hydro-Electric (Dol. 7 5|8) Dol. 7 1|2.
Electric Music Insurance (22-9) 22|9.
Princhin John (32-9) 33-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-4 1|2) 32-1 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (93-3) 93-3.
Swadeshi Match (9-9) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (42|0) 42-7 1|2.
Unilver Ordinary (23-6) 23-6.
Ford Motor (24-9) 24-10 1|2.
Cables and Wireless (10 3|4) 10 3|4
British-American Tobacco (116|10 1|2 117|6.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (117|9) 118|9.
P and O S N Co Def (17-6) 17-7 1|2.
Distillers (84|0) 84|0.
Eradfords Dyers (15|0) 15|0.
British Celanese (13-9) 13|6.
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-0) 61-0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|4 1|2) 44|6.
Fine Cotton Spinners (13|9) 13|1.
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-9)
Inter. Nickel (Dol. 22 3|8) Dol. 22 1|2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1|2) 5-4 1|2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 14.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 3|4) £75 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3|4) £88.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£110 1|2) £110 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£104) £104.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (7|8 p.c. dis.) 7.8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent. Indian 1942|47 (£110-1|4) £110.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£109 1|4) £109 1|2.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-3) 31-3.
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (20-6) 20-6.
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1|2) 20-7 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27-9) 27-9.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (62-6) 62-6.
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-9.
Rio Tintos (£21-1|4) £21-1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (45|9) 45|0.
Rand Mines (128-9) 126-3.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (37-6) 36-10 1|2
Anglo-Persian (49|4 1|2) 48-9.
Burma Oil (89|4 1|2) 88-9.
Mexican Eagle (11-7 1|2) 11-6.
Shell Transport (54-4 1|2) 54|4 1|2
Royal Dutch (£23 3|8) £23 1|2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 14.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motor (dol. 39) dol. 39-1|2 xd.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16 1|8) dol. 16 3|4.
U. S. Steel Common (dol. 56) dol. 56 1|8.
U S Steel (Preference) (unquoted)

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Jute shares ruled steady with moderate business passing. In Coals moderate business resulted without any quotable changes. Teas kept steady. Miscellaneous shewed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1|2 per cent paper 85; 3-1|2 per cent loan 1947|50 95|13 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 99|12 small lot; 4-1|2 per cent loan 1934 101; 5 per cent loan 1940|43 107|3; 5 per cent loan 1939|44 106|15; 5 per cent loan 1945|55 114|9.

BANKS.

Central Bank 24.

RAILWAYS.

Darjeeling Himalayan prefd. 92|8 ex div; Mymensingh Bhairao Bazar Railway Guaranteed 79.

COALS.

Amalgamated 14; Burrakur 13|12; Equitable 20|12; Burrakur pref. 118; Kalapahari 10|4; Katras Jherriah 28|8; Pench Valley 34|4; Alliance pref. 107; Alexandra 115; Auckland 187; Barnagore 148; Belvedere 366 small lot, Eudge Butge 331; Cheviot 225 small lot; Clive 27|6; Dalhousie 360; Delta 355; Empire 37; Fort Gloster 538; Gourepore 374; Hooghly pref. 18; Howrah 54|4; Kamarhatty 553 ex div; Kanknarrah 464 ex div; Kinnison 639|8 small lots; Lawrence 472|8; Lansdowne pref. 108; National 23|4; New Central 374; Nuddea 22|4 small lots; Orient 214|8 small lot; Reliance pref. 134|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reliance Fire Bricks 7; Bareilly Electric 11|8; Bengal Telephone pref. 14|5; Upper Ganges Electric 8|14; Upper Jumna Electric 8|8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 48|4; Concord of India Insurance 8|10 premium; Ganges Rope 210|8 small lot; Titaghur paper ordy. 15|4; Bengal Timber pref 135|8.

SUGARS.

Balrampur 11|6; Cawnpore 31|4; Champaran 19|4.

TEAS.

Bateli 5|15; Banarhat pref 120; Ledo 229; Moheema ordy. 15; Naga Hills 17.

DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1933-50 Calcutta Municipal Debs 99|5; 7 per cent 1917|27|47 Namburnadi Tea Debs. 100|8; 5-1|2 per cent 1911|26|41 Uninon Jute Debentures 104.—A.P.

Shwebo—Thakin Ba Thaung and Ba Hla Maung of the Dobama (We Burmans) Society have been served, with orders under Section 144 of Criminal Law Amendment Act of the Penal Code prohibiting them from addressing public meetings in Shwebo—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 14.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 March-April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 May-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Feb.-Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 April-May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 266 1/2
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 577 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 587 Nominal.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 1/4 13th inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 14th inst.
London/Paris 77.18 13th inst.
London/Belgium 21.84 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.75 13th inst.
London/Italy 57.87 13th inst.
London/Berlin 12.90 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 13th inst.
London/New York 5.03 1/2 13th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.56 13th inst.
Java/London Close 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £6-17-2 12th inst. £6-16-11 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 12th inst. 19 15/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 12th inst. 20 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 12th inst. 44.90 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 12th inst. 1 p.c. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 12th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 3/4 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, excluding salt revenue as per statement issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics India for the month of January amounted to Rs. 4,37,90,0/0 against Rs. 4,78,22,000 during January 1933 and Rs. 4,68,77,000 during January 1932. Total revenue for the first ten months of 1934 ending January amounted to Rs. 40,-77,87,000 against Rs. 44,87,55 000 Rs. 38,45,84,000 for the corresponding period in 1933 and 1932 respectively.

Actual amount during 1931-32 was Rs. 47,73,46,000 and during 2932-33 was Rs. 53,44,32,000 while the budget estimate for 1933-34 is Rs. 52'52,60,000.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday (14th inst.) tenders to the amount of £51,300 000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 21st February 2934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Khandesh	5,354 Bales
Central India	4,163 "
Barsi-Nugger	3,630 "
Hyderabad-Gaorani	876 "
Berar	7,012 "
Central Provinces	1610 "
Dhollera	689 "
Rajputana	1,231 "
Sind-Punjab	1,210 "
Broach	4,366 "
Compta-Dharwar	55 "
Cotton total	30,205 "
Wheat	13,740 Cwts.
Linseed	13,873 "
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	1,647 "
Gingellyseed	6,637 "
Poppyseed	216 "
Groundnuts	27,829 "
Castorseed	3,291 "
Rice	8,200 "
Myrabolams	5,738 "
Cottonseed	13,362 "
Gram	2,809 "
Joowar	1,270 "
Maize	93 "
Barley	1,733 "
Bagree	780 "
Coal	1,548 Tons

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 12.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.92
Amsterdam	7.57 1/4
Brussels	24.88
Madrid	37.53
Milan	58.06
Berne	15.78
Paris	77.40
Prague	103.50
London on New York	5.04

JAYAKAR'S TIP TO SUCCESS

Fact Is Soul Of Advocacy

"Create an impression before the Judge that you can be implicitly trusted," was the advice of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, presiding at a social gathering of the Bombay Law Students, held on Wednesday evening at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

Prominent among those present on the occasion were Sir John and Lady Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Justices Kania, Wadia Rangnekar of the High Court the five judges of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Fyzee, Principal of the Law College, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Lady and Miss Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Gulam Alli G. Merchant and Sir J. B. Kanga.

The function was well attended, and the students went round with charity boxes appealing for the Bihar Relief for which there was good response.

The function commenced with a garba dance by the Vanita Vishram School Girls, organised by Miss Shantra Trivedi. The law students entertained the audience with a small farce "The April Fools."

After this Mr. Jayakar, exhorted the Law students to cultivate the habit of giving very accurate impressions of their case and conveying their impressions accurately to the Judge. What the judges wanted of the advocates was not their intellect, but an honest and accurate statement of facts, perfectly fair to the other side and to the records of the case.

After his remarks, Mr. Cowas Captain gave a delightful performance of ventriloquism with his dummy; with muscal recitals and a rag dance, the function came to a successful close, after which the visitors were treated to light refreshments.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.,) Prices per Ton:—

Bombay, Feb. 13.

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 9-8-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-12-0; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 7-8-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 13; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-6-9; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 20-8-0; Superfine Texol Rs. 38-8-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide German, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 7; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 30; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 20.

Prices per Lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs 0-8-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-3; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-9; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-5-9.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	2.16. 0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0.13. 9.
Turner & Newall	2. 5. 0.
Associated Electric Industries	0.19. 6.
Attock Oil	0.14. 0.
Associated Portland Cement	1.10. 0.
Electric Supply Corporation	3.16. 0.
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold	0.16. 4½
Beira Railways	0.12. 3.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	3.16. 0.
Marconi International Marine	1.11. 0.
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co.	3. 3. 3.
General Electric Ord.	2. 4. 0.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 1.10½
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	37. 0. 0.
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1.10. 0
British Burma Petroleum	0. 7. 9.
Soudan Plantations	1.16. 3.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 3. 3.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 8. 0.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2. 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0.17. 5.81% P.A.

Market steady but business restricted

Calcutta.—The Bengal Government in a press not announce the appointment of Sir Charu Chunder Ghose as temporary member of the Executive Council in place of Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, who died on 9th inst. Sir Charu Chunder assumed charge of his office on Tuesday, and took his seat in the Legislative Council in the afternoon.—A.P.

Barisal.—Sjt. Patitpaban Mukherjee, a teacher of the Free Primary School was arrested on Tuesday under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and at present remains confined in the Barisal Jail.—United Press.

Bankhead Bill Meets Opposition

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

Stop-Loss Orders Caught

SPINNERS BOUGHT AT THE DECLINE

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The New York cotton futures market was erratic on Tuesday with a large turnover of business. During the early part of the day there was a large foreign selling which resulted in a big drop in prices but later prices rallied on spinners reported buying more freely. Prices again declined on stop-loss selling.

OPPOSITION TO BANKHEAD BILL.

It is reported that there was some official opposition to the Bankhead Bill to control ginnings to nine million bales. It is also said that a member of the A. A. A. sees no need for such an Act. This news unnerved Bull operators and heavy long liquidation in the absence of any buying resulted in a decline of two dollars per bale. So far there is no definite news about the final fate of the bill but there exist a section which believes that Bill will be passed eventually.

SPINNERS BUYING FREELY.

Despite this disheartening news, spinners were free buyers of actual as well as forward cotton. It is said that the Government will not sell its holdings of cotton till summer months next year and the amount required against distribution of cotton garments to the needy people will be bought this season. It is estimated that the total purchases will be about half a million bales. The cloth market in America is firm with a large business and at present sales are far above the present production and prices are sharply up in conjunction with improvement in raw cotton prices. Several spinners are reported to have sold ahead.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market which remained closed on Tuesday was due to open at a rise of 17 points in sympathy with last New Orleans closing, but the market opened easy at a loss of 7 points with May delivery 12.38. There was steady trade buying which wiped off the opening decline and prices recorded a net rise of 9 points. May delivery reaching the highest point of the day 12.54. At this level thhere was heavy long liquidation influenced by reported opposition the Bankhead Bill and stop-loss orders were caught. Prices recorded a sharp decline of 49 points form the highest level when trade buying saved the market from a further drop. There was a gradual recovery in prices and the market closed at a net decline of 17 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices also declined 20 points to 12.45c.

The New Orleans cotton market was closed on Tuesday.

SOUTHERN DELIVERY CONTRACT.

The Cotton Trade Journal writes:—

"Will the former system of delivery, or any other system, permit us to bull American cotton much above the world price? We believe not. The trouble with the cotton business does not lie in the contract, but in the interference with the natural flow of national and international business. A free, unobstructed market is needed. We are going to hear plenty about Southern delivery because there is considerable interest in the matter and the present Congress will give a ready ear to the objections. We look for some changes to be made in the contract. The troubles of the cotton trade are deep-rooted and fundamental and the real causes are lack of financial equilibrium over the world and artificial restrictions on trade. If the avenues of trade were re-opened and dollars in plenty were available to those who need our cotton in large measure, we should hear little of acreage reduction and the existing contracts for future delivery would be regarded everywhere as ideal for the needs of the cotton business."

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with a quiet tone. There was Alexandri and Bombay selling while trade demand was diminished. Later on there was some London liquidation which met with trade calling and the market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 6.79d. per b.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was again weak with a marked absence of any demand. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. At the close March delivery was quoted 5.06, May 5.03 and July 5.09.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was featureless with some liquidation in Sakels futures which closed at a loss of 5 points with spot cotton 7 points lower at 9.35d. Uppers futures were quiet but steady and closed unchanged to three points higher. Spot Upper cotton prices closed 4 points higher at 7.35d. per lb.

CONFLICTING FACTORS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

The market was very irregular, conflicting factors being the better industrial outlook, granting of large credits to Russia, the expectation of the Govt. control of exchanges ultimately proving a constructive factor, as against unfavourable European political news, the statement by Mr. Johnson a member of the Agricultural Adjustment administration that the Bankhead Ginning control Bill might not be necessary and also some reported opposition in the Congress to the Bill.

Until the Bankhead Bill is pivoted through Congress the present uncertainty may tend to further irregularity in the market and possibly the present reaction may be taken somewhat further.

We consider the short side very dangerous and inadvisable in view of the Administration's determination to raise prices to around 15 cents and for the moment we advise watching the market with a view to replacing purchases in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (11-3 a.m.) 12.54+09
N. Y. May Lowest (1-7 p.m.) 12.35—40
Liverpool May Highest (opening) 6.45
Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.) 6.40

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Nwe York Cotton Exchange Service:—

America: Cloth sales exceed production; prices sharply higher; Mills hesitant accept business late delivery, many sold two months, others through June to September; trade anticipating relatively large consumption at least through April; Mill activity same recent weeks.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Official opposition to Bankhead Bill caused heavy liquidation catching stop-limits, later good trade demand.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Break caused by opposition to Bankhead Bill which however likely to pass according to our information.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market appear to have about discounted bullish implications of Bankhead and Smith Bills. Unsettled political outlook on Continent now causing nervousness.

New York.—Market reacted under liquidation and stop loss selling which induced trade buying and replacements.

New York. It is rumoured that Government postponing sale of their cotton until summer, year 1935 and the requirements for relief of about 500,000 bales will be bought in the open market this season. We continue to expect a gradual advance.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Technical reaction due opposition crop legislation; to-day's buying mostly for trade; technical position strengthened

New York.—Think liquidation is completed; technical position much strengthened; recommend buying on declines.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13.

March 1934	12.13—13
May 1934	12.28—17
July 1934	12.44—19
October 1934	12.58—22
December 1934	12.77—19
January 1935	12.83—20
Spot	12.45—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13.

The market remain closed on Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

New York Feb. 13

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March	12.33
May	12.47
July	12.64
New York Noon Call—	
March	12.39
May	12.44
July	12.66

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P A	22
Amer.. Forn. Power Com.	11
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	27
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	44
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	52
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	17
American Tel. & Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	60 3/4
Radio Corp.	8 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	44 1/2
New York Central	41 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	32
Erie R. R.	22
Pennsylvania R. R.	36 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	132
Great North Pfd.	29
National Dairy	15 1/2
Hiram Walker	43
Distillers Seagram	20
Bethelehem Steel	46
United States Steel	56
American Smelting	49
Noranda Mines	35
Int. Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	43
General Motors	39 1/2
Packard Motor	4 1/4
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	39
Goodyear Tyre 7 p.c. Pfd.	80
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	33
Socony	17 1/4
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	16
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	490
National Distillers	27
Celanese Corporation of Am.	39

Market firm and improving: quiet towards the close

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

F. P. Bales.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date 13-2-34	6279000	6962000
Receipts Yesterday 13-2-34	33000	22000
Exports to date 13-2-34	5238000	5351000
Stock at Ports 9-2-34	3676000	4709000
Stock Interior Towns 9-2-34	1947000	2084000
Stock Liverpool 9-2-34	1017000	892000
Visible Supply 9-2-34	8400000	9602000
Quantity in Sight 9-2-34	9685000	10473000
Quantity out of Sight 9-2-34	7838000	7692000

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The local Silver market ruled firm to-day on bullish American advices. March Settlement opened to-day at Rs. 58/9 and later on prices advanced to Rs. 59/6. China markets were closed to-day. Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of half an anna. There was scattered buying.

Ready Silver	56	3	0
March-Settlement	59	6	0
April-Settlement	59	10	0
Ready Gold	34	0	0
March-Settlement	34	0	6
April-Settlement	34	0	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 13.

Spot Silver	44 3/4+1/4c.
March Delivery	44.35+13
May Delivrey	45.40+10

Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 26; Highest Rs. 26/1/6; Lowest Rs. 25/12/6; Closing Rs. 25/13/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 22/9; Closing Rs. 22/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 24/6; Closing Rs. 24/8.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 13.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's exports to the Continent	30,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

	10-10 a.m quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1934 ..		6.48+01
March 1934	6.46	6.44+01
April 1934		6.43+01
May 1934	6.45	6.43+01
June 1934		6.42+01
July 1934		6.42+01
August 1934 ..		6.41+01
September 1934 ..		6.41+02
October 1934 ..		6.41+02
November 1934 ..		6.42+02
December 1934 ..		6.43+02
January 1935 ..		6.43+02
February 1935 ..		6.44+02
Middling Spot ..		6.79+04

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 14.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	85/1/0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	85/2/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	99/11/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99/12/0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	114/7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114/8/0

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100/5
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113/8
5½ p.c. 1933 Mysore	109/4
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106/1/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95/10
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 p c 1943 Cash	102|4|0
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-2-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 d	106/7
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106/14
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107/3
5 p c 1935 Cash	103-10
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/14
6½ p.c. 1934 T B	105/11

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	95/0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	94/8
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959	106/4
6p.c. M Deb. 1954	118/8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118/8
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	108/0

3 1/2 per cent. Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 84/11/6 and declined to Rs. 84/10/6. At this level there was increased covering and the market closed at about the highest level.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1934	9.11
May 1934	9.06
July 1934	9.01
October 1934	8.68
November 1934	8.69
December 1934	8.65
F. G. F. Spot	9.36

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.94
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.09
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.24

COMRA:—

Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.07
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.22
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.37

BENGAL:—

Good	4.13
Fine	4.23
Superfine	4.33

SCINDE:—

Good	4.23
Fine	4.33
Superfine	4.43

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7/-.

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt. sellers 6/9.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 9

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-7/8.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-2-6.

LINSEED

London Feb. 13.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11-6-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11-10-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 13,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Feb. sellers 18/4-1/2,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 19/-

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 13

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. sellers 4-27/32.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 13.

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 136-16-11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 13

May	0.90—1/8c.
July	0.88-7/9
September	0.90+1/8c

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Following a decline of 17 points in New York futures, the local markets opened quiet at Rs. 212 for Broach A-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 210/4 on nervous long liquidation. At the decline there was some buying by commission houses which improved prices to Rs. 211/12. The market was quiet but steady at this level with scattered selling. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 14 points. The local market rated quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	210
Broach J/A.	216-12
Oomra March	182.
Oomra May	183
Bengal March	140/9
Bengafi May	144/4
Bengal July	147/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine		157
,, Fine		154
,, F.G.		150
Sindh-Punjab Fine		154
,, F.G.		150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	186	202
Nagpur Savner Fine	188	202
Yeotmal Fine	183	193
Arvi Fine	183	193
Ellichpur Fine	183	193
Amraoti-Berar Fine	183	187
Khamgaon Fine	183	187
Mulkapur Fine	179	182
Khandesh Fine	176	180
Jalna/Sailu Fine	279	180
Burwah Sanavad Fine	183	187
Broach Fine	198	219-23
Punjab/American		226
Punjab/American mix		217
Cambodia		266
Miraj/Sangli		181
Compta Good		191
Kampala		331/41
Manza		335

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 14.

In ful-pressed Bales	3 days	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	5354	1,71,029
Central India	4,163	117,210
Barsi and Nagar	3,630	104,158
Hyderabad-Gaorani	876	30,365
Berar	7,012	218,229
Central Provinces	1,610	52,874
Total Oomras	22,645	693,865
Dholera	689	11,720
N.-W. Province		6,089
Rajputana	1,231	21,007
Sind-Punjab	1,219	91,237
Broach	4,363	63,998
Coompta & Dharwar	55	0,719
Westerns+Northerns		3,887
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,979
Persian		684
American		18,847
Egyptian and African		54,242
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	30,205	981,298

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 8th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year
Europe	4,691	183,628
Japan & China	3,200	177.043
Coast Ports		8,641
Up-country by Rail		54,187
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,072
Total	7,891	458,571

SORI MAHAJAN ASSCN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 14th day of Feb. 1934.—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY

Vaidas April-May 1934

(B. T.)	
8-0	Rs. 223/8
10-30	Rs. 211/8
12-30	Rs. 212/8
2-30	Rs. 211/8
4-30	Rs. 211
5-0	Rs. 211
Highest April/May	213/8
Lowest April/May	210/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Extra	Spr.-ine. Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G.:—					
Bengal U. P.	154	151	148	144	
Panjab	154	151	148	144	
Rajputana	154	151	148	144	
Oomra No. 3	191	188	186	183	...
C. P. No. 1	204	201	199	196	...
C. P. No. 2	197	194	192	189	...

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 13.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	36 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	226-1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 13

March	49-3/4—1/4d
May	51-3/4—1/8d
July	53-1/2—1/8d

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Linseed May	6-5-3
Wheat May	4-0-9

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cement And Power Shares Look Up

TEXTILES KEEP STEADY

Bombay, February 14.

The local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with a good inquiry for cement and Steel Shares. Hydro Electric Shares were also fairly active with a moderate demand. Mill shares opened steady and during the early part of the session there was some selling but later on prices rallied on improved buying. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 755 and after declining to Rs. 750 improved to the opening level at the close. Century shares after opening at Rs. 191 declined to Rs. 186 and later rallied to Rs. 190. Central India shares were very steady and advanced to Rs. 235 after declining to Rs. 235. Kohinoor and New Greats were steady with a small business. Indian Cenments were firm to-day and after opening at Rs. 292 advanced to Rs. 300. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 200 and after declining to Rs. 198 advanced to Rs. Rs. 203. Steel ordinary shares were active with a good enquiry and prices improved to Rs. 53|4. Bombay Burmas were steady with scattered buying Andhra shares were again firm and after opening at Rs. 1337 declined to Rs. 1333. Later on there was a good enquiry which hardened prices to Rs. 1350. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 932 and closed firm at Rs. 950-10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bom. Dyeing 755, 50, 55.
Century 191, 86, 90, 89
Central India 232, 30, 35
Colaba 71
Crescent 8
Fazalbhoy 17-4
Kohinoor 127, 28, 29
New Great 116, 17, 16-14
Pearl 3
Simplex 73, 75
Swadeshi 153, 52, 58
Bundi 26-8, 27-4
I. Cement 292, 300, 229, 300
T. Steel Dfd. 200, 198, 203, 2, 4
T. Steel Ord. 52-2, 53, 52-12, 53-4
B. Steam 270
B. Burma 406, 3, 9, 7, 10, 9
Tata Hydro 143-2, 144-6
Andhra 1337, 33, 47, 46, 50
Tram. Ord. 139-11
Tata Power 932, 33, 31 051503,

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance ..	273	12
500	Bom. Cotton ..	20	0
250	Bombay Dyeing ..	755	0
250	Bradbury	90	0
100	Century	189	6
100	Central India ..	235	0
100	Colaba	71	0
100	Coorla	62	8
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	6	4
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	N 395	0
1	E. D. Sassoon ..	0-2-3	
100	Elphinstone	2	0
250	Fazal	17	4
100	Finlay..	68	8
1000	Framji Petit	95	0
100	Gokak..	106	4
1000	Hindustan	1,640	0
100	Indore	105	0
50	Kastoorchand ..	0	12
100	Khatau	55	8
100	Kohinoor	129	6
250	Laxmi	750	0
100	Madhowji	4	0
250	Madras United ..	65	0
1000	Morarji	397	8
250	Model	50	0
50	Mysore	90	0
200	New Great	116	14
100	Oosmanshani	N 58	0
250	Pabani	3	8
250	Pearl	3	0
100	Phoenix	248	12
25	Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000	Sholapur	2,977	8
50	Simplex	75	0
100	Swadeshi	158	12
100	Swan	N 35	0
25	Tata	N 20	0
500	Vishnu	1,430	0
1000	Western	731	4

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	90	8
25-50	Central	24	4
500	Imperial	1,240	0
125-500	Imp. Contry. N. ..	307	8
50-100	India	104	8
5	Union	4-9-0	

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	27	4
70	Gwalior	85	0
250	Indian	300	0
40	Katni Def.	1,100	0
100	Katni Ord.	280	0
75	Okha	15	0
100	Punjab	17	3
100	Shahabad	292	8
70	United	63	0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12	0
15-75	New India ..	25	1/4
200	Oriental	3530	0
10-100	Vulcan	6	1/4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old ..	141	4
1000	Andhra Valley ..	1350	0
10	Ajmer	7	14
50	Bombay Tram. ..	139	11
100	Bom. Suburban ..	130	0
10	Broach	10	2
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	187	8
100	Surat	167	8
100	Tata Hydro	144	6
1000	Tata Power ..	950	10

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Pranti	783	12
100	Amr. Patty	113	12
100	C. Province	78	4
100	Dhon. Baramati ..	83	
100	Gujarat	62	
100	Mandra Bhon ..	78	8
100	Pachora Jamner ..	77	8
100	Sara Sirajgung ..	xd 79	8
500	Tapty Valley.. ..	732	8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	15	0
30	Tata Steel Def. ..	204	6
75	Tata Steel Ordy. ..	53	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	190	0
10	Belapur Sugar ..	168	12
100	Bombay Steam ..	270	0
100	Bom. Burma ..	409	6
50	Bom. Burma Contry ..	141	4
34	Br. Petrol	2-9-9	
50	Bombay Telephone ..	86	0
100	Ind. Bleaching ..	135	10
100	Ind. Radio def. ..	492	8
100	Ind. Radio Ord. ..	452	8
1000	Port Canning.. ..	551	4
15	Scindia	9	13
30	Tata Construction ..	56	8
25	Tata Oil	16	8

PREF. SHARES.

7	p.c. Andhra Vly. ..	1,207	8
6	p.c. Bom. Steam ..	270	0
7	p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F) ..	78	0
5	p.c. Cen. India (TF) ..	460	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	123	12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata S. 2nd ..	114	4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement .	13	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro ..	128	2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power ..	1,236	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st ..	160	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata S. 2nd ..	115	8
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill ..	17	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	635	0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 13.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.90
Amsterdam	7.55 1/2
Brussels	21.80
Madrid	37.59
Milan	57.93
Berne	15.74 1/2
Paris	77.12
Prague	113.58
London on New York	5.03 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 13.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India ..	47-3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. ..	112-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	101-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	63
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	75-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	88
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	108-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	76
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 102 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 212+Liverpool May 6.36 Rs. 64 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 212—New York May 12.28 Rs. 59 1/4 at Cross Rates 5.03 1/2.

COTTON OPTION PREMIUMS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Broach April/May Teji-Mandi Premium about Rs. 15-1/2.

Broach April/May Teji on 225 Premium about Rs. 4.

Broach April/May Mandi on 200 Premium about Rs. 4/4-1/2.

Broach July-August Teji-Mandi Premium about Rs. 29/29-1/2.

Broach July/August Teji on 245 Premium about Rs. 7.

Broach July/August Mandi on 190 Premium about Rs. 6-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb-Mar. sellers 18/7-1/2

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb-Mar. sellers 18/6

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb. sellers 21/6

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

"Growing Terrorism In India"

Duchess Of Atholl Raises Debate On Motion Of Adjournment

"THAT FATAL PHRASE-SITUATION WELL IN HAND," SAYS TORY M.P.

Sir Samuel Hoare Assures M. P's That Stern Measures Are Being Taken To Suppress Evil

LONDON, February 14.

Terrorism in India was discussed in the House of Commons on a motion of adjournment. The question was raised by the Dutchess of Atholl particularly with reference to leaflets discovered in Chittagong.

The Dutchess of Atholl dwelt on the extent that terrorism had reached. She said she felt that the answer given on February 12, about terrorist conspiracies in provinces other than Bengal in the last six months was inadequate, and expressed the opinion that it was very difficult to reconcile the Chittagong affair with the statementts in the House of Commons last week that the manifestations of terrorism in Bengal had been checked.

Sir R. Mitchell Banks (Conservative) declared that some members were inclined to think that there was a tendency to take a complacent attitude and use the fatal phrase that the situation was well in hand, which generally preceded a catastrophe. If this menace was growing in India despite preventative measures, it would be relevant for Members of the House of Commons to consider whether the time was yet ripe to transfer to Indian ministers the control of police and judiciary.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S REPLY

Replying to the motion of adjournment Sir Samuel Hoare denied he was complacent in the face of the most difficult and most dangerous issue under discussion. It was difficult to treat the subject effectively owing to the risk of complacent optimism, the risk of pessimism which would discourage loyal forces in India, particularly Bengal, and the risk of disclosing information valuable to terrorists.

His evidence did not go to substantiate the criticism that terrorism was spreading very widely and becoming more dangerous in the provinces outside Bengal.

Sir Samuel Hoare said, he would never be driven to the position of saying that our measures for dealing with terrorism were adequate to deal with a foe as subtle, insidious and unscrupulous as we confronted in India, but he emphasised that the British Government had given the Government of India and the Government of Bengal every power that had been asked for, and they would be given every support in the future.

Sir Samuel paid a tribute to the splendid spirit of the personnel of the Government of Bengal particularly in the dangerous districts. The Government were resolutely determined to eradicate this evil even though it might take time.

The British Government had behind it in the Government of India and the Government of Bengal the moral and practical support of the European population, and what was perhaps most important, the Government were more and more finding that Indian public opinion was veering to their side, and giving them support which was conspicuously lacking in former years.

In support of his contention that his evidence did not substantiate the criticism that terrorism was spreading, Sir Samuel Hoare said that, out of the eight terrorist conspiracy cases in the last six months, five were outside Bengal, but apart possibly from the Madras case, they did not show any new abnormal features and the police were able to deal effectively with the movement outside Bengal under the ordinary statute law.

Sir Samuel Hoare entirely disclaimed the charge that his information was not adequate or that it was in any way withheld from the Commons. He emphasised that the Chittagong leaflet did not materially differ from the leaflets previously discovered in every other serious outbreak and of which the India Office had many copies. Government realised that it was not faced with a transitory movement; the only way to deal with it was to effect permanent and not temporary measures.

Sir Samuel Hoare emphasised that the local administration of Chittagong had been given every power that had been asked for. He said that the District Magistrate of Chittagong rose to the most difficult situation. He was a most remarkable man on whom we could fully depend. He also paid a tribute to the military and civil forces who were fully co-operating in suppressing the outbreak, as also the European community, which was completely keeping the nerve giving the local administration every possible support.

(In the House of Commons on February 12 The Duchess of Atholl drew attention to the bomb throwing in Chittagong on January 7 and said that the leaflet found on a killed terrorist signed by the Chittagong Branch of the Indian Republican Army stated that the branch was launching a relentless and never-failing campaign against every Englishman. She asked for an assurance that increased protection would be given against similar terrorism.

Sir Samuel Hoare.

DONATIONS TO INDIAN 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Donations to the Indian Earthquake Relief Fund which have been announced include £500 each from Mr. George Reinhart and Doctor Werner Reinhart.

The Lancashire Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association has donated 100 guineas following the example already set by the Master Cotton Spinners Federation.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF SANTI SEN OPENS

Special Tribunal To Try Absconder In Burge Murder Case

MIDNAPORE, Feb. 14.

The Special Tribunal began its sitting yesterday to try Santi Gopal Sen, absconding accused in the Burge Murder Conspiracy Case wherein three accused were recently sentenced to death and four transported for life out of twelve sent up for trial.

Opening the prosecution case, Mr. J. N. Mukherjee, the Public Prosecutor observed that Santi Sen, was a member of the party which was responsible for murders of two District Magistrates, Namely Mr. James Peddie and Mr. Douglas and also directly involved in the conspiracy that led to the assassination of the District Magistrate, Mr. Burge.

These murders, continued the Public Prosecutor, were not results of personal vendetta but for the supposed oppression of the murdered magistrates.

The Public Prosecutor then examined Mr. Hunt, Superintendent of Police and the approver Sailesh Ghose.

Cross Examination had not finished when the Court rose for the day.—United Press.

BREEZE IN SURAT MUNICIPALITY

SURAT, Feb. 14.

Interesting passage-at-arms marked the proceding of the Surat Municipality when it discussed the resolution of Mr. Katrak, to levy an octori duty of 4 annas per 100 lbs. of ice imported into the Municipal area.

Several members vigorously opposed the motion on the ground that the passing of the resolution meant giving a sort of monopoly to the local Ice Factory Association.

After two hours debate the resolution was lost.—United Press.

PATAUDI SCORES 132 IN BHOPAL

BHOPAL, (By Mail).

The Hamidia Cricket Club of Bhopal played a two-day cricket match against a team from Nagpur on Feb. 8.

The Hamidia Club scored 223 for 9 wickets, the Nawab of Pataudi contributing a faultless 132 not out and the Nawab of Kurwai a brilliant 47.

The visitors scored 62 in their first innings and, following on, 148 in their second of which Stacey scored 42 not out, T. S. Naidu 29 and Chitnavis 23.

Khan Mahomed Khan, the old Aligarh and Central Provinces bowler, was responsible for most of the wickets.

NO SILVER LINING

Bihar Faces Deficit Of 14 Lakhs In New Budget

PATNA, Feb. 14.

The Honourable Mr. Nirsu Narayan Sinha, Finance Member, introducing his first budget for 1934/35 in the Bihar Council today, said that the province was faced with a deficit of fourteen lakhs even after giving effect to every possible economy and with no balance to draw upon. This was a serious position, but when the speaker tried to visualise the financial effects of earthquake, he found it difficult to see the faintest glimmer of silver lining.

DEPLETED RESOURCES.

Proceeding the speaker said that unless the excise revenue improved normal revenue could not be taken at more than 510 lakhs, the sources of bevenue being inelastic. Allowing full pay to the officers, the lowest figure of expenditure would be 524 lakhs a very modest provision of eight lakhs having been made for the new schemes.

Even in this three lakhs represented the expenditure of recurring nature, the remainder being nonrecurring including Rs. 44,706 for the construction of cells of the Central Jails of the Province for terrprist prisoners Rs. 3000 for the purpose of holding a large scale industrial exhibition at Patna in the winter season of 1934/35 and Rs. 28,000 for Itki. Sanatorium.

The local government had also decided to continue five per cent cut in pay for another year. —A. P.

DON'T WITHDRAW SURCHARGE ON SUGAR

Karachi Association's Wire To Finance Member

KARACHII, Feb. 14.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association has wired to the Finance Member of the Government of India urging the postponement of the contemplated imposition of excise duty on indigenous sugar or the contemplated withdrawal of surcharge on imported sugar, having regard to the fact that the industry in India has not yet attained full development and several factories are being erected and not yet begun working.—A.P.

MUSLIM EX-M.L.A. PASSES AWAY

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

The death has occurred of Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed Hassanally, an ex-M.L.A. and a prominent Sind Moslem, at village Bhan in Dadu District.

Khan Bahadur W. Hassanally recently led the Muslim deputation before the Sind Administrative Committee.—A.P.

WAR ON CASTE TYRANNY

Retired Official Of Baroda Plans Big Social Reform Putsch

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Feb 12

Mr. R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai, Retired Naib Dewan, Baroda State, has issued an appeal to the people in which he states:

"There are certain social customs and conventions of the various communities which are unnecessary and tyrannous in the present age," but still there are certain good regulations which may be followed by others."

Interviewed he stated that he wanted to collect information of such rules of different communities of Gujarat, Kathiavad and Maharastra, for publication because such a publication would serve a useful purpose.

It is gratifying that a man with such a vast experience is taking up the task. Such a collection of facts and publication would be very useful for the reformation of society. It is understood that the Gaekwar of Baroda, take keen interest in such matters. The Caste Tyranny Removal Act is the first step towards social reform.

The details that will be gathered by Mr. R. B. Govindbhai will inaugurate a new era in social reform.

Mr. R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, has given good and practical suggestions on rural reconstruction.

Dwelling upon the programme of village uplift, he suggests the following:

(1) Keeping the village clean

(2) Erecting many windows in houses.

(3) Treating girls equally with boys and sending them to school together.

(4) Having a small garden for the village fenced into keep out cattle, pigs, dogs, etc.

(5) Teaching dignity of labour

(6) Preventing waste of money in locking it up in unnecessary jewellery, in spending it in unnecessary marriage and funeral feasts, in feeding idle and ignorant Sandhus and Mendicants and in going on unnecessary pilgrimages,

(7) Removing superstitious belief and practices and

(8) Securing freedom from the clutches of the usurer.

MARWARI BOY MISSING

Disappeared In Cawnpore After Arrival From Bengal

CAWNPORE, Feb. 14.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a seven year old Marwari boy, named Mahbir Prasad, who is stated to be related to Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, M.L.A.

The boy arrived in Cawnpore this morning from Bengal to attend a marriage.

A vigorous search is going on, but so far no trace has been found of the missing boy.—A.P.

DON'T MISS
"Chronicle-Sentinel"
Special Earthquake Number
To be out shortly
PRICE: 4 ANNAS
2 Annas per each copy
sold goes to Bihar Relief

Fighting Persists In Vienna

Govt. Not Yet Complete Master Of Situation

GRAVE SITUATION IN GRAZ

(SPECIAL CABLE)

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

While the fighting in Vienna has died down from open warfare to guerilla sharp-shooting, wherein the defeat of the Socialists seems to be only a matter of time it is premature to regard them as crushed.

From many places in the provinces ti is reported that fighting persists, but there is not a word from Graz where the situation is expected to be grave. Iinz 26 Government troops and probably double the number of Socialists were killed, the Schutzbund has not yet been quieted.

Sympathy in their action is becoming widespread, for instance, the miners although non-members of the Schutzbund joined forces with the other miners who are marching to defend the Socialist headquarters Similar reports rome from elsewhere.

The Government is not yet complete master of the situation.

The reports of dead and wounded must be treated with scepticism, as no complete data is available. The Socialists usually carry away their dead and wounded. It is likely however that the dead are not under 500.

The centre of Vienna is quiet, electric light is restored and the curfew order raised. The former burgomaster Herr Seitz who was arrested had a stroke, and his condition is serious.

THOROUGH "CLEAN-UP"

VIENNA, Feb. 14.

At 1-20 a.m. the City was comparatively quiet, though occasional shots were fired. Government troops last evening thoroughly "cleaned up" of that Florisdorf Garden City despite the strong Socialist defences.

Twenty-seven Government troops were killed in the fighting. Government appears to have the situation well in hand, but still a good deal of fighting has to be done, and it may take two or three days to deal with the isolated centres, and a sympathetic action in the provinces.

Major Emil Fey, Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Public Security.

CARNERA v LOUGHRAN

Bout For World Title On February 28

MIAMI, Feb. 13.

The Carnera-Loughran fifteen round bout for the world's heavyweight title has been arranged for Feb. 28.

POSTPONED FOR SIX DAYS

The Carnera—Loughran fight for the world title arranged for Feb. 22 has been postponed till Feb. 28, because there are competing attractions on Feb. 22.

The bout will be over fifteen rounds.

DISARMAMENT STILL IN THE CLOUDS

France Rejects German Proposals

PARIS, Feb. 14.

The French reply to the German Armament Memorandum was delivered last evening, and is expected to be published in Berlin on Thursday.

It is believed that it courteously but firmly rejects the German proposals.—Reuter.

REQUEST TO IL DUCE

(Special Cable)

ROME, Feb. 13.

Sgr. Mussolini has been requested by every profession and trade, from artists to agricultural labourers, to represent them in the new Chamber to be elected on March 25. All large professional associations of employers and employed have to submit the lists of deputies to the Fascist Grand Council from which the Council will submit 400 names to the electors.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Drastic Rule Adopted To Control Members

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The Stock Exchange has adopted new rules prohibiting members having any interest in the profits of any pool or other market operation, used intentionally for the purpose of unfairly influencing market price of any security. —Reuter's Special.

SUPPORT FOR AUSTRIAN LABOUR

British Party Issues Appeal

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The British Labour Party has issued an appeal for the support of the Austrian Labour Movement and the Trade Union Congress has expressed solidarity.

Its secretary is flying to Paris to-morrow to preside at an urgent meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions in connection with the matter.—Reuter.

LACKING IN EXPERIENCE

London "Times's" Comment On Test Matches

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The "Times" Cricket Correspondent says the series of tests in India were a shade disappointing. It seems that India does not yet possess sufficiently experienced players to form a strong representative eleven.

Naidu had done all he could to make the most of his resources, but his own brilliant play consequently suffered. Amarsingh and Mohammed Nissar had bowled splendidly.

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